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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.—32 PAGES. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

** PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS
IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

378,000 JOIN COAL STRIKE

\$250,000 Studebaker Theft Cleared

BE PREPARED
AND AVOID WAR,
PERSHING SAYS

Urge That Youths
Be Trained Well
for Own Good.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—(Special)—Asserting that the American victory in the war with Germany was due to the fact that the United States was enabled to raise and train an effective army while the allies held the line and that the United States, had it been prepared, could have ended the war in 1917, Gen. John J. Pershing uttered an impressive plea for the establishment of universal military service before the senate and house committees on military affairs today.

Gen. Pershing urged a training period of six months, which the time fixed in the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, sponsored by the Training Camps service and other organizations. He said three months, as provided by the war department bill, would be too short for satisfactory results.

Limit of 300,000 Men.

In respect to the size of the future peace army Gen. Pershing took sharp issue with the pending war department bill. He expressed the belief that a total army of from 275,000 to 300,000 would be sufficient. He indicated that the army of more than 500,000, as proposed by the war department bill, would be too expensive.

Gen. Pershing dissected the war department bill, opposing it in many details. He criticized the general staffs of the past, declaring that they had failed to function, largely because there were not available officers trained in the duties to which they were assigned.

Gen. Pershing favored a grouping of all air activities, including that of the army, navy, and postoffice department.

Armed, We Need Not Fight.

"We have just emerged from the greatest war in history, the successful conclusion of which was due to the tremendous effort of our people," Gen. Pershing said. "Our success was not due to our forethought in preparedness, but to exceptional circumstances which made it possible to prepare after we had declared war. It is my belief that, if America had been adequately prepared, our rights would never have been violated, our institutions never would have been threatened."

"It is to be remembered that our traditions are opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. Our wars have practically all been fought by citizen soldiers. But we have always failed to train our citizen soldiers in time of peace and have waited until war was upon us before making any move toward adequate preparedness. This principle of a citizen army imposes upon the individual the obligation to prepare himself to serve his country in time of need. It is a debt that falls upon all alike."

What We Must Have.

"As a military policy we should have (a) a permanent military establishment large enough to provide against sudden attack; (b) a small force sufficient for expeditionary purposes to meet our international obligations, particularly on the American continent; (c) such force as may be necessary to meet our internal requirements; (d) a trained citizen reserve, organized, to meet the emergency of war."

"In addition to preparing our young manhood to defend their country, universal military training brings many benefits. It develops the physical vigor and manliness. It develops the mentality. It would decrease illiteracy. It teaches men discipline and respect for constituted authority. It encourages initiative and gives young men confidence in themselves. It better prepares young men for the duties of citizenship."

"Such training is needed among our older population, who would learn something of our language and our institutions. It would increase their patriotism and broaden their views through association with men of all classes. It is democratic."

PEACE TIME ARMY

In discussing the peace time army, Gen. Pershing said:

"Considering the total strength of the army it seems to me that we

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

3 MEN CONFESS;
22 OF \$10,000
BONDS BURNED

Telegrapher Stole
Them; Time Clock
His Alibi.

On Jan. 4, L. W. Kennett, telegrapher in the employ of the Studebaker corporation at South Bend, Ind., thrust into the pocket of his work and thin overcoat, \$250,000 in Liberty bonds that had been sent to the corporation by registered mail from a Detroit bank. For months detectives puzzled over the case, questioning scores of employees and officials, but finding no clew. It was only yesterday that the story of the theft was revealed; and with it a story of temptation that assailed three men of good character.

Three Bonds Recovered.

Three of the twenty-five \$10,000 bonds were recovered. The other twenty-two were burned in a furnace.

The story was told by the three men who succumbed to the temptation—Kennett, his friend George W. Good, who is manager of the jewelry department of Robertson Bros. department store, South Bend, and chief usher in the Christian Science church of that city, a man regarded as a responsible employee and a fine character; and Good's friend, John Cook, superintendent of the C. H. Dutton & Bros. foundry, Kalamazoo, Mich., whose friends regarded him as a model of probity.

They have made confessions. Kennett and Good are held.

Kennett's Story.

This is Kennett's story, much as he told it to J. S. Schumacher, general superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective agency.

Jan. 4 was Saturday. We were supposed to quit at 12:30. It was 12:32 when I pinched the time clock. I went out, but I had forgotten something. I went back.

"As I entered the office I saw a package on the floor. I picked it up, intending to put it on the desk. It was torn, and I saw that it contained Liberty bonds. I pulled one out. It was for \$10,000. I put it back quickly, and slipped the package into the right hand outside pocket of my overcoat. Then I went out.

Finds He Holds Fortune.

"I said nothing to any one about that package. But I couldn't think of anything else. I counted the bonds when I was all alone. Twenty-five of them. Each for \$10,000. A quarter of a million dollars! A fortune in a shabby overcoat pocket.

"I liked to put my hand in that pocket and feel that stupendous amount of money. I was rich. I was richer than anybody I saw. I went to a party that night, with the bonds in my overcoat pocket. I didn't enjoy the party much. I kept thinking about what was in my overcoat, wondering what the people would say if they knew.

"It was the same everywhere I went, on the street, in church Sunday. I might have been cold outdoors. I didn't sleep. I couldn't eat. I couldn't sleep. I kept my right hand in my pocket all the time I wore the coat. And when I took it off I could not keep my eyes from glancing always toward that right hand pocket.

Time Clock Fixed Alibi.

"Then I began to realize what I had done. I was a thief. I had stolen a quarter of a million dollars. I had more than that. I could never hope to earn. What would happen if I were found out? But I wouldn't be found out. I knew that. I had checked out at 12:32. remember. The bonds all

(Continued on page 6, column 1.)

**HENRY C.
ROWLAND**

Noted Author of
"The Puddles"
and Other Novels

Has Written a New Novel
Especially for The Tribune

"Spice
Snap—Pep—
Ginger—A Mystery
Love Story

Starts in
TOMORROW'S
TRIBUNE

A Blue Ribbon Serial

WHEN STRIKES BECOME UNIVERSAL

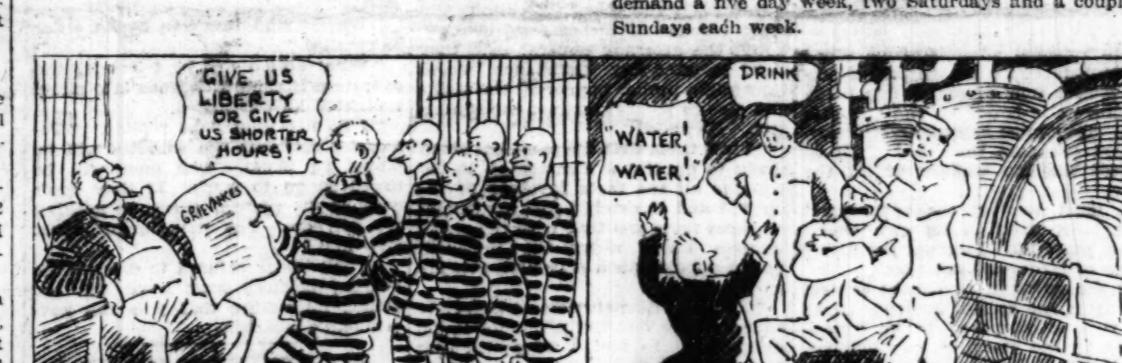
[Copyright: 1919. By John T. McCutcheon.]



The cabinet at Washington walked out yesterday. They demand shorter hours and more pay. They are now picketing the White House. A strikebreaker is being rushed to Washington and a clash is expected between him and the cabinet officers. The country is bearing up bravely in the crisis.



The Doctors' union has declared a strike beginning tonight at midnight. They demand an eight hour day instead of being subject to call at all hours of the day and night. Hereafter the public must arrange to confine its sickness between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.



The School Children's union walked out in a body yesterday. They have many grievances which they refuse to submit to arbitration. The teachers say the strike was engineered by a few radicals and that most of the children prefer to remain in school. The strikers demand a five day week, two Saturdays and a couple Sundays each week.

The Convicts' Union of America has presented its irreducible demands in the form of an ultimatum which was submitted yesterday. They demand shorter hours, more time to spend with their wives and children, and relief from a tyrannical oppression that deprives them of the inalienable right to pursue pleasure and happiness in the open air.

The Municipal Water Works Union of America struck day before yesterday. For two days America has been without water, and genuine distress is being felt in many parts of the country. Crowds of anguished citizens are parading the streets shouting, "Give us water or we perish!" An injunction is to be obtained against the strikers.

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which the injunction proceedings. He said: "They say America is a democracy. Now is the time for a show down. The government's injunction does not alarm us."

A question in controversy in North Dakota is whether the miners' contract with the operators was effective until Sept. 20, 1920. At a late hour the question was unsettled and the men will remain at work pending further orders.

Coal operators of eastern Kentucky predicted that less than 5 per cent of the miners would strike.

In all instances, when the order to strike was sent out, it is said, the strikers have been advised simply to refuse to produce coal during the present suspension and urged not to engage in controversy with any one about the strike situation.

80,000 OUT IN ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31.—Approximately 80,000 soft coal miners, in Illinois had obeyed the strike orders of their officials at 5 o'clock this afternoon, according to an announcement by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America.

The men who left the workings of the 900 odd mines in the Illinois district before midnight, the hour at which the cessation of work constituted the day shift of the 90,000 mine workers in the state. They took with them their tools and belongings and an admonition of their local officials to "keep away from the shafts."

Only a few of the 10,000 miners who make up the night force reported for work.

Complete description of the miners' union officials here said, would result from the fact that Illinois is strongly organized.

Encouragement for Miners.

Early tonight Farrington had not been served with a copy of the restraining order, and he was without information as to whether he had been specifically named.

Meanwhile he proceeded to prepare for sending out to Illinois union members a copy of a circular letter in which he instructed the miners as to what their program was expected to be during the strike.

Miners will be warned to be on their guard against radicals who might take advantage of the strike, Farrington stated, to preach their "isms."

Attention of the men will be directed to the clause in the strike plan which he instructed the miners as to what their program was expected to be during the strike.

Instead of dealing with those responsible for this grave menace to the public welfare, it now proposes to prohibit those who by their conduct and influence have been the victims of the coal barons' exploitation. The miners are now told the war is not over and that all war legislation is still in force, and if reports received are correct the government intends to apply existing war measures, not against the owners of the coal mines but against the coal miners.

Peoples Are Suppressed.

The government has taken steps to enforce war measures by an injunction and it has restrained officials of the mine workers from counseling, aiding, or in any way assisting the members of this organization for relief against grievous conditions of life and employment.

It is almost inconceivable that a government which is proud of its participation in a great war to liberate suppressed peoples should now undertake to suppress the legitimate aims, hopes, and aspirations of a group of its own people. It is still more strange that a nation which justly be proud of its Abraham Lincoln should now reverse the application of the great truth he enunciated when he said that as between capital and labor labor should receive first and foremost consideration.

The injunction against the United Mine Workers bodies ill. An injunction of this nature will not prevent the strike. It will not fill the empty stomachs of the miners, it may restrain some leadership, but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increase bitterness and friction.

"This injunction can only result in creating more and more disturbing scenes which may not be confined solely to the miners."

"I subscribe to all that Mr. Gompers says in his statement," said Mr. Stone, head of the engineers' brotherhood, "and have nothing further to say tonight."

Palmer Has Different Views.

Attorney General Palmer in a talk with newspaper correspondents said that all the views contained in Mr. Gompers' statement were expressed to

WAR WITH LABOR LOOMING OVER COAL MINE STRIKE

Rule by Injunction Bodes III, Warning by the Union Chiefs.

(Continued from first page.)

It is conceded that an overabundance of mined coal would seriously disturb the high prices of coal and endanger their large margin of profits.

On the other hand, the miners found that, with the constantly rising cost of necessities of life and with their income reduced over 50 per cent because of idleness, they had reached the limit of human endurance.

Only and approved processes were insisted upon by the miners, standing with the mine owners which would enable the miners to work at least five days during each week throughout the entire year and allow them a wage sufficient to enable them to live in decency and free from many of the pressing uncertainties of life.

Position of Operators.

The mine owners very cleverly met the issue by appearing willing and anxious to negotiate, but only if the miners would first throw aside the only power at their command to gain a respectful hearing and fair consideration—the desire to strike whenever it was demonstrated that the miners did not prevail.

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Text of Prayer for Injunction Bares U. S. Peril and Points to Inevitable Chaos

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—In the course of its petition for an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers of America from conducting the strike called at midnight, the government cited the wartime food and fuel act of Aug. 10, 1917, and stated that bituminous coal, the nation's most important fuel, is produced to the amount of 400,000,000 net tons annually in twenty-five states, the largest production being in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Illinois. Further, that of 615,000 miners and mine workers in the bituminous fields 400,000 are members of the union in question.

A paragraph quoted from the food and fuel act follows:

"Section 24. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the president."

Wage Agreement Quoted.

Continuing, the petition for an injunction quotes the so-called Washington wage agreement made with the sanction of the United States fuel administration on Oct. 6, 1917, providing an advanced wage scale and an eight hour day, five days a week, effective "during the continuance of the existing state of war."

"The operators," says the bill, "agreed to pay to each member of the union \$1.40 a day for the period of the war."

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on the part of all bituminous miners and mine workers who are members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Strike Order Issued.

The bill, continuing, points out that pursuant to their said conspiracy, etc., the mine owners, as officers of the said international union, issued so-called strike orders, signed by defendants John L. Lewis and William Green, to the various local unions to cease all work in the mining of bituminous coal at midnight Friday, Oct. 31, and until further orders, and they have issued supplemental instructions and orders necessary to the fulfillment of such orders to cause work to cease.

"The aforesaid messages will be issued forthwith by the defendants unless they are immediately restrained by the restraining order of this court."

"The issuance of such messages will render the strike effective at the time it is issued, and render it more difficult to terminate the strike by the return of the miners to work after having ceased work than it would be to prevent the effective operation of the strike if the messages were not issued, in which event large numbers of the members of the said union would in all probability not cease work."

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"The issuance of such messages will render the strike effective at the time it is issued, and render it more difficult to terminate the strike

U.S. COURT ORDER TIES HANDS OF STRIKE CHIEFS

Injunction Denies Them Right to Aid Miners in Any Way.

BY HARVEY DEUELL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—(Special)—Judge A. B. Anderson of the federal court, by one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued, threw a barrier of silence today between the striking coal miners and their international chiefs.

The writ, issued at the request of Attorney General Palmer, was the first definite step by the government to make good its pledge to keep the mines in operation. The strike, called for midnight, was not interfered with, but eighty-four of the principal executives of the United Mine Workers of America, who met here on Wednesday and defied the president to avert the walkout, were forbidden to take any part in the strike themselves, to aid individual members of the union to strike, to issue any orders of advice, or to do anything else to aid, further, or encourage the movement, financially or otherwise.

Applies to Rank and File.

As construed by Assistant Attorney General C. B. Ames, who was Mr. Palmer's personal representative here, the order applied likewise to the rank and file where they act in concert.

"Two members of the union may not," he said, "agree to walk out of the mines together, although they are free to quit their jobs as individuals."

It is understood that the government, however, does not expect to enforce the orders of the last provision.

"I regard the issuance of the injunction," declared President John L. Lewis of the miners' organization, "as the most drastic abrogation of the rights of citizens guaranteed under the constitution and defined by statutory law that has ever been issued by any federal court."

"The government will not avert the strike and will not settle the strike after it occurs. The injunction only complicates to a further degree the problems involved in an adjustment of the controversy."

Leaders Beat Court Decision.

While Mr. Ames, Henry S. Mitchell, special assistant attorney general, and L. E. Slack, United States attorney for the Indiana district, were applying for the writ in Judge Anderson's chambers scores of telegrams were deposited by Mr. Ames to district presidents and other officers of the organization all over the United States.

"Nothing which has happened, or which may happen," these messages read, "will alter our purpose. The strike will go on. And we will enter the approaching battle with the full consciousness that the constitution of the United States and its statutes sustain us."

Chiefs Will Obey Order.

These messages were filed half an hour before United States marshals and operatives of the department of justice appeared at headquarters of the United Mine Workers, the Merchants' Bank building, and served eighteen of the defendants with copies of the writ as they sat in conference.

The conference continued this afternoon, but according to Mr. Lewis the strike was not discussed. He implied at the mine workers intended to obey the temporary restraining order.

A formal hearing is to be held next week from tomorrow. At that time Mr. Ames will apply to the court for an order compelling the executive committee of the miners to call the strike off.

What Officials Cannot Do.

The sweeping scope of the injunction is made plain by the following specific things, which the officials of the mine workers are forbidden to do, both individually and in their official capacities, and in conjunction with any district or local unions, or any committee thereof and all persons conspiring or agreeing with them, and all other persons whatsoever.

"To issue any injunctions that the strike of the miners and mine workers in the bituminous coal fields of the United States heretofore ordered by the said defendants or some of them to take effect at midnight on Oct. 31, 1919, is to be enforced as previously announced or otherwise and to desist and refrain from doing any further act which would bring the strike into contact in effect with the described strike and cessation from work on the parts of the mine workers in the bituminous mines.

Can't Issue Strike Orders.

"From issuing any further strike orders to local unions and members of local unions, or to district unions, for the purpose of keeping such strike in effect or for the purpose of supporting such strike by bringing about or maintaining any other strikes.

"From issuing any instructions, written or oral, covering or arranging for the details of enforcing such strike or to begin it at midnight on Oct. 31, 1919.

"From issuing any messages of encouragement or exhortation to striking miners or mine workers or unions thereof to abstain from work and not to return to the mines in pursuance of such strike.

Benefits Are Enjoined.

"From issuing and distributing, or taking any steps to procure the issuance or distribution to miners and mine workers of striking and abstaining from work in the event of such strike, or so-called benefits or sums of money previously accepted and subsequently acquired to assist such striking miners and mine workers to abstain while striking, or to aid them in any way by reason of or with reference to such strike and abstaining from work.

"From conspiring, combining, agreeing, or arranging with each other, or any other person, to limit the facilities for the transportation of coal, or to restrict the supply or distribution of coal, or from aiding orabetting the doing of any such act or thing."

"Usually," Mr. Ames said, "the government protects its citizens by the prosecution of criminals. But in this instance an emergency existed, and that emergency procedure could not cope."

"Had the government waited for the judicial courts to manage the wrongs, it would have been done. The remedy by injunction remained open, however,

Halloween at the Casino

Youthful Merrymakers Hold Unique "Tramp" Party at Exclusive Little Club.



Left to right—Gladys Pollock, Woolsey Pollock, Mrs. T. Philip Swift, Edward Swift, Mrs. Edward Swift, Katherine Ingalls, William L. Vilas Jr., Belgrave Louise Schoonmaker (incognito).

WILSON ISSUES ORDER FIXING PRICES ON COAL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—An executive order fixing maximum prices for bituminous coal was signed today by President Wilson. Prices of anthracite are not affected.

The maximum prices are fixed by states and for prepared sizes range from \$4.60 a net ton at mine mouth to \$2.60.

Rates set us during the war governing the margins of profits of middlemen and wholesale and retail dealers were reestablished, and Fuel Administrator Garfield was given all the authority to regulate production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, and storage, or use of bituminous coal that he had during the war.

The maximum prices restored are approximately those prevailing during the summer and until recent rises owing to the threatened strike. The object of the order was to prevent profiteering or increases.

The lowest and highest prices by states were announced as follows:

Alabama \$2.450-\$4.35 Colorado 1.600-\$4.60 Illinois [lowest] 2.05

2.30-\$4.50 Ohio 1.65-\$3.85 Pennsylvania 2.50-\$3.85 Tennessee 2.75-\$3.80 West Virginia 2.65-\$3.00 Virginia 2.10-\$3.90

While no action is contemplated now with regard to anthracite coal, Dr. Garfield said that the course of prices will be watched carefully.

"Just the moment anthracite coal shows any disposition to get away," he said, "maximum price orders will be revised to stop profiteering."

and so the federal authorities elected to enter a judicial tribunal on the basis of perfect equality with the defendants to fight for the rights of most of its victims.

"Does that mean criminal prosecutions have been dropped?"

"Not necessarily. That will be considered later."

Says Lewis Is Wrong.

The contention of President Lewis of the mine workers that President Wilson reversed himself by holding that the war still is on wherein the miners wage scale is concerned and of where prohibition is involved is bald-faced dash.

The Lever act provides by its own terms that it shall not expire until peace has been proclaimed by the president, and of course the president can issue no such proclamation until the treaty has been signed.

"Unless the president wished to be buried in his oath of office, he could not fail to enforce the Lever act. It would be like failing to enforce any other statute."

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PRIORITY RULES ARE REVIVED BY GARFIELD ORDER

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today signed an order reviving the distribution and diversion orders of the fuel administration under which the old list of priorities immediately becomes effective. The preference list will operate in this order:

Railroads, army and navy, and other government departments, State and county offices and institutions, public utilities.

Railroads, manufacturers plants on the war industries board preference list; industries not on the list; jobbers, lake steamers at tidewater.

Director General Hines today notified all regional directors to carry out the preference list as it stands.

It was decided that the United States had been adequately prepared it could have ended the world war in 1918. Gen. Pershing urged a training period of six months.

The international labor conference elected Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson as its president.

REPUBLICAN senators surprised administration forces by a challenge to fix Nov. 12 as a date for voting finally on the peace treaty. Caught off guard, Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, could do nothing but object to fixing any time for a vote.

ASSOCIATIONS PLEDGE AID TO U.S. IN STRIKE CRISIS

Among the resolutions passed yesterday approving the stand of President Wilson and pledging support in the strike crisis was one by zone 2 of the Mississippi Valley Association of the coal miners.

The Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday sent President Wilson a telegram embodying the following resolution: "Resolved by the Chicago Association of Commerce, by unanimous vote of its executive committee, that we pledge ourselves to support the government in the full exercise of its power to suppress the illegal development of a threatened national wide strike of bituminous coal miners, and heartily approve the action taken by President Wilson and Attorney General Palmer to maintain law and order throughout the United States and to uphold the constitution and laws of our nation in the present crisis."

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WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

[Washington Bureau of The Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The government's injunction suit against the mine strike served to arouse American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhood leaders today, who headed by Samuel Gompers and Warren S. Stone, protested to Attorney General Palmer against the government's stand.

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TIME TO EXPLAIN AGAIN WHY U.S. IS IN SIBERIA

Laughs Over Old Reasons Dying Out; Nobody Has Profited.

BY FREDERICK A. SMITH. [Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.] (By Special Cable.) [Copyright: 1913. By the Tribune Company.]

PEKING, Oct. 30.—There have been several explanations officially for the presence of American troops in Siberia. Each succeeding explanation has caused many laughs to ripple 5,000 miles west to Vladivostok and back.

The first explanation in the summer of 1912 was that the Americans were sent to help the Czechs, who had once thrown the Bolsheviks out of Siberia, and then were pounding away at them on the western front. The Czechs waited for the Americans until they got the joke, whereupon they withdrew their forces from their front and have not returned.

Then came the explanation that the Americans were sent to Siberia to help the Russians. The time came when the Russians needed a little help against the Bolshevik uprising, thousands of miles to the east of the Kolchak front.

All Got In on the Smile.

The Russians asked the Americans to get in, but that explanation was impossible, as the Americans were under strict orders from Washington not to interfere with Russian internal affairs. The Americans must confine their efforts to guarding the railroad. This double disappointment made the Bolsheviks laugh and gave them courage.

When the statements continued that a few regiments of American troops were guarding a 4,000-mile railroad the Russians joined the Japanese, Cosacks, Chinese, Kirghises, Burmese, Mongolians, British, French, Italians, Poles and Gypsies, and German and Austrian prisoners. Even the Americans laughed, but there's a touch of bitterness to the doughboy's mirth. He knows as well as the officers that American participation has only injured America's prestige and commercial friends.

America hasn't helped the Czechs, and it hasn't helped the Russians in its guarding of the railroad, and in its operating of the railroad. Ask American railroad engineers supposedly sharing the most important work of the operation of the Siberian railroad who is running the road, and they will tell you nobody. In particular, except Semenoff and Jankov, if anybody doubts the foreigners' assertions, he is referred to voluminous reports now available in Washington which are not being George Creel'd to any sensational extent.

When the interallied board was organized, with the Russians as parties to the contract for maintaining and operating the road, the Russians inserted a joke in the agreement providing that no order by the interallied board could be executed if it conflicted with existing Russian law. John F. Stevens and the distinguished engineering representatives of the other countries started work, but when they began to arrange for making the Trans-Siberian act like a railroad almost every step was blocked by a Russian announcement that the plan clashed with Russian laws.

Also the military and civilian au-

JUDGE AND ENJOINED

Federal Court Official and Leader of Miners Hit by Order Which Former Issued.



Federal Judge A. B. Anderson of the Indianapolis district yesterday issued a temporary injunction against the

miners' strike. The two labor leaders most directly affected are John L. Lewis and Frank J. Hayes.

authorities stepped in all along the line and brushed aside the experts. When several trains were at a station, with a hospital train or an ammunition train due to pull out first on emergency orders, some Russian officer would step into the office of the station master, pull a gun, and say his own train must leave first or he would shoot the station master. This was frequent. The allied engineers then called a conference, telling the Russians, "If they may revoke their laws interfering with their plans and stop the interference by civil and military officers."

The Kolchak government agreed, but either could not or would not reform the conditions. At any rate the laws were not revoked, and Russian officers still dispatch trains with six shotguns.

Guarding the Railroad. What about the American troops guarding the railway? The only way, many Americans from Vladivostok and northward to the Shushun mines the road is under American guard. From Verkne to Udnik, 154 versts west, the Americans guard. That lets us out. The Chinese and Japanese guard the road from Nikolsk to Kremskaya. The Amur line from Nikolsk to Kremskaya is guarded by the Japs?

No Fault of Soldiers or Engineers.

The foregoing facts intend no reflection on American soldiers and engineers, who are playing a forlorn game in Siberia. I talked to hundreds of them from Vladivostok to Omsk, and they are all on the job, but are thoroughly disgusted.

It seems like the time for a new explanation of "what we are doing in Russia."

WILSON CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF LABOR CONGRESS

Some Mystery Seen in Absence of Chief Clerk.

Limit Upon Number of Hours Big Question at Conference.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson was unanimously elected today as president of the international labor conference, the first called under the League of nations section of the peace treaty. In his speech of acceptance Secretary Wilson sounded the keynote: "If we can solve the questions of giving to all the people an opportunity for employment under proper safeguards and secure the equitable distribution of what we have accomplished the greatest material ideals that have been conceived in the human mind."

Adjournment was taken until Monday to give the committee on selection or the steering body, opportunity to map out the work and to select the personnel of the various committees.

Decisions Hours of Labor.

The eight hour day, or forty-eight hour week, is chief topic on the program. As contemplated in the labor section of the peace treaty, it is a standard to be aimed at in legislation by the nations of the world. It is not to be regarded as a maximum, on which a minimum day is calculated and which determines the point at which overtime pay at increased rates begins but the aim is to lay down a legal limitation of the hours of work, uniformly as to countries.

The treaty puts up an alternative proposal to the conference for consideration—an eight hour day or a forty-eight hour week. The principle of an eight hour day is that of a week of fifty-six hours, if work is carried on seven days a week, which is common in some industries. On the other hand, if combined with a half holiday and a one in seven day of rest, it may reduce the working hours to less than forty-eight. The forty-eight hour week means, on the average, the hours of work will not exceed eight a day for six days, but allows longer hours to be worked on some days to make up for half holidays.

Mr. Coombs would not admit last night that civil service proceedings are to be brought against the chief clerk. If possible, he said, the other two members of the service would be found for him. However, Mr. Roach's pay as chief clerk is \$3,600 a year and civil service positions which pay salary are few and far between.

At Mr. Roach's home, 4551 Wilcox avenue, it was said last night that he is in Springfield on business.

Quietly Disappears.

"Mr. Roach went away to a funeral last Monday," said City Engineer P. S. Coombs. "He came back after the funeral and left again. He has not returned and I have been unable to get in touch with him. He is not on the city pay roll at present."

Mr. Roach has told some of his many city hall friends of late that Mr. Coombs, who became city engineer during the recent shakeup in the engineering bureau, was dissatisfied with his work and that his job was in the balance.

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ROACH, VETERAN OF CITY HALL, IS OFF THE PAYROLL

Some Mystery Seen in Absence of Chief Clerk.

William J. Roach, perhaps the best known civil service employee in the service of the city, is off the city hall pay roll. Mr. Roach's job—chief clerk of the bureau of engineering—is now being filled by Frank B. All, chief engineer of the bureau.

Mr. Roach is president of the board of trustees of the municipal pension fund and has been in the service of the city for more than twenty years.

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The treaty puts up an alternative proposal to the conference for consideration—an eight hour day or a forty-eight hour week. The principle of an eight hour day is that of a week of fifty-six hours, if work is carried on seven days a week, which is common in some industries. On the other hand, if combined with a half holiday and a one in seven day of rest, it may reduce the working hours to less than forty-eight. The forty-eight hour week means, on the average, the hours of work will not exceed eight a day for six days, but allows longer hours to be worked on some days to make up for half holidays.

Mr. Coombs would not admit last night that civil service proceedings are to be brought against the chief clerk. If possible, he said, the other two members of the service would be found for him. However, Mr. Roach's pay as chief clerk is \$3,600 a year and civil service positions which pay salary are few and far between.

At Mr. Coombs' home, 4551 Wilcox

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STUDEBAKER \$250,000 BOND THEFT CLEARED

Three Confess; Stolen by
Telegrapher Who Had
Time Clock Alibi.

(Continued from first page.)

delivered at 12:40. That fact was established firmly through the testimony of Eddy Snyder, the office boy, and Harry Larkin, the mail carrier. There hasn't even a suspicion against me.

I carried the bonds only two days. The feel of them began to burn my fingers, to sear my brain, to make my heart sick. What a fool I had been. I had stolen all that money and I didn't dispose of it, even if I would.

The bonds were numbered. The banks had the numbers. I myself, in my duties as telegrapher, had sent the numbers to numerous banks throughout the country. I who had stolen them helped to make their disposal impossible.

"Fool and thief! Thief and fool. I kept calling myself that all the time. I was tortured. I was abased. I was ashamed to look at other people.

Burned Some of Bonds.

"Monday evening I went downstairs to the furnace. I took that package from my overcoat. I slipped out one bond. I held it in my hand and looked at that \$10,000 for a long time. And then I put it on the coals. I watched the paper change color and suddenly writhed and wither and grow black as the flames leaped through it.

"I put another bond on the coals, and another and another. Two or two bonds I burned, one after the other. The two others I held in my hand, and I extended it toward the fire, then drew it back. I don't know why, but I couldn't burn it. I would give it back, that and the two others. I had burned up \$20,000! I held \$30,000 in my hands. I would give it back. No, I would keep it. Some day, perhaps, I could get money on those three.

"I kept the three. For nearly ten months I kept them, struggling with the temptation. At last I made up my mind. I would give them back if there was any way I could do it and avoid arrest.

"I decided to confide in Mr. Good, a man who had built up a reputation by sixty-five years of honesty.

Tries to Get Loan on Bonds.

He knew the Studebaker corporation had offered a reward of \$25,000 for the return of the bonds. Perhaps he could get some of this, he thought.

He could get a loan on the bonds. The excitement caused by the theft of them had long since quieted. It was possible the banks in some little town or small city might not have the numbers of the stolen bonds. Say a bank in Kalamaoo!

He spoke to Cook. The scheme was hatched.

Several weeks ago Cook went to see Attorney Albert E. Mills. He showed him three notes for \$10,000 each, signed by "F. A. Johnson." They were signed Jan. 6 and were due in six, nine, and twelve months, respectively.

Confides in Mr. Good.

"I loaned Johnson \$25,000," said Cook, "and took these notes. You see the first one is overdue and the interest has accrued."

"Mr. Cook," he said, "I am going to examine every little business transaction of yours back to Jan. 6. Every

lateral three Liberty bonds of the de-

nomination of \$10,000.

"I want you to collect on these bonds. I had quite a time getting them. When Johnson gave them to me I went home and got \$24,700. Then I dug up \$300 more and gave it to him. He gave me the notes and said I should have the bonds the following day. Johnson didn't appear. I started out to take legal action, and then I found him on my doorstep one night, and he again promised to give them to me the next morning. He didn't. Matters went on that way for some time, until I finally got the bonds. Now I expect the same kind of trouble about the payment of these notes, so we had better dispose of the collateral."

The attorney went to the bank. The bank immediately found that the bonds were some of those stolen last January from the Studebaker corporation. They notified A. R. Erskine, president of the corporation, and Mr. Schumacher.

Cook told his story to Schumacher and the officials of the corporation.

He expressed surprise to learn these were the missing bonds. He had a good reputation. He was known to possess much money. It had been rumored that he was worth \$100,000, and had frequently loaned money in large amounts.

But Schumacher wasn't satisfied.

one of them mind you, and minutely. I am going to find out just who got out \$25,000, who Johnson is, and where he is, and everything else about this deal. Have you anything to say?" Cook confessed. He told how he and Good had made up this scheme between them and fixed up the notes, using the imaginary name of "Johnson." The three bonds Kennett wanted to turn back to ease his conscience were to put money in the pockets of his friends—as much money as possible.

Then they took the aged and piano Good from his jewel dispensary and questioned him. And when he was confronted by Cook he, too, confessed and told about Kennett.

It was found, however, that Mills, the attorney, had acted in good faith. He was exonerated. Moreover, he said he would decline any reward to which he might be entitled.

Kennett and Wood were in the county jail last night, while Postmaster General P. Schuyler presented formal charges against them. Cook was allowed to return to his home.

FINAL ROLL CALL ON TREATY NOV. 12 LODGE PROPOSAL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Formal negotiations for an early final vote on ratification of the German peace treaty were launched today in the senate.

Proposal that a final roll call be taken Wednesday, Nov. 12, was made by Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee, while Senator Hitchcock, the administration's leader, introduced a counter proposal to limit to fifteen minutes each senator's debate on all questions, beginning next week, but without proposing a definite date for the ratification vote.

Both proposals, submitted formally in writing, went over without discussion in the senate adjourning tonight until Monday without reaching a vote on any of the pending amendments.

JAPAN ENDORSES IT.

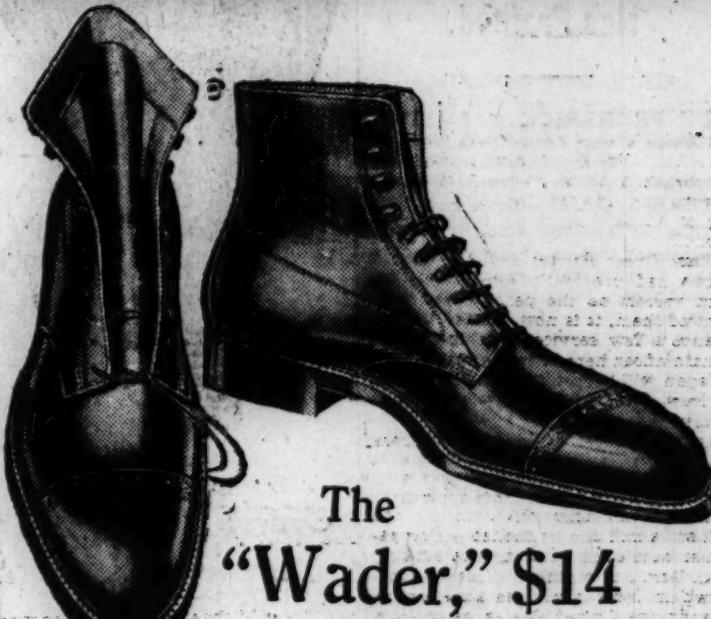
TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The emperor today ratified the Versailles peace treaty.

Tokio advises received Thursday announced the ratification of the German peace treaty by Japan. It is clear from the foregoing that the ratification was by virtue of imperial action.

Japan's favorable action on the treaty leaves the pact unratified by only one of the five great powers dignitaries of the Versailles conference—the United States. The royal ratification in Italy awaits approval by parliament.

Have You Worn

BostonianS Friendly Shoes for Men



The
"Wader," \$14
(Style 716)

Keep your feet dry, warm and comfortable. Whether you are an office man or an out-of-door man, the Bostonian "Wader" will appeal to you as the ideal winter shoe.

The moderately narrow, comfortable toe and the pliable Brown Russia Calf leather make it dressy enough for all business purposes. The substantial leather soles are waterproofed and a stitched, reversed welt keeps water out of the seams.

Regardless of weather, you can fully enjoy every winter's day with a pair of these shoes on your feet. See the "Wader" in the Meyer Store windows today!

(Other shoes, all styles, all leathers, priced from \$7.50 to \$18)

Get them from
Henry Meyer
Monroe and Wabash
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 9:00

DUNLAP HATS

The quality of a Dunlap has never been questioned. It represents all that is splendid and meritorious in material and making, and enjoys the respect and standing earned through years of distinctive service. It is a hat which has been styled and treated to capably comply with the standards of exacting men.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE,
22 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE
Chicago.

181 BROADWAY
New York.
180 FIFTH AVENUE
New York.

We Have Moved to 34 West Randolph St. Special Offering for 10 Days

Large Chrysanthemums, yellow and white, delivered, \$2.00 per doz.
Pom Poms 25c per bunch
Long Stem Roses, all colors and varieties \$1.00 per doz.
Carnations, all colors 50c per doz.
Violets (double) 35c per bunch
Baskets filled with Roses and Pom Poms, delivered \$2.00 each

Artistic Floral Designs and Wedding Bouquets
at Greatly Reduced Prices Our Specialty

Nate Lewis Floral Co.

34 West Randolph Street

3 Doors West of Colonial Theatre

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLORIST

Central 6806
Central 6336

IRVING STEIN
Manager

ILLUSTRATED
here is one of our
Double - Breasted
Overcoats—one of
many thousands of
Coats for every
requirement.

Copley Check Suits

THE most successful Suit campaign in our history is another demonstration of offering quality merchandise at value-giving prices. A visit will explain the popularity of this novel pattern creation.

There still remains an excellent selection for men and young men. Here are single and double-breasted, patched, slashed and plain pockets, quarter and full-lined. Some belted, others with pinched backs; some sport models and many conservative styles.

Other Suits in every practical style, fabric and color.

\$35 to \$85

College Floor—The Second. Men's Suits—The Third.

Store Hours:
1:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

THE HUB

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner

A NON-SECTARIAN PLEA—Remember the Jewish Relief Campaign for war sufferers. Help a million starving mothers and children. Send checks to Julius Rosenwald, 163 W. Washington Street.

Store Hours:
8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

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The Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S
PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- Lessen the Smoke Horror.
- Create a Modern Traction System.
- Modernize the Water Department.
- Build Wide Roads Into the Country.
- Develop All Railroad Terminals.
- Push the Chicago Plan.
- Rush the South Shore and Ogden Avenue Improvements.

OWN YOUR OWN GATEWAY.

An editorial from Hearst's Chicago morning newspaper advocating the Hearst public policy questions submitted to the voters Tuesday is reprinted as an editorial of the day on this page. We hope the new Illinois constitution will provide for the referendum and the initiative, but not the bill advocated by Hearst.

He is endeavoring to pledge candidates for the convention, in advance of their election, to foreclose on this important issue and take his scheme. To the extent that he succeeds by various methods in lining up candidates behind him he will control a block of votes in the convention—another Hearst party, a revival of the "Independence" party in which the only independent was William Randolph himself.

The implication in the Hearst propaganda for this scheme is that unless the convention follows Hearst's dictat an effort will be made to defeat any constitution offered to the people. If this effort were made and were successful it might be very bad for the state. The constitution might be admirably suited for state needs but be defeated by demagogic misrepresentation. The threat to do this is in the Hearst propaganda.

In an important political undertaking the state is subjected to this deplorable attack upon its reason and its common sense and an influence which frequently is not used for public good seeks to obtain more political power.

It is a typical Hearst campaign. Any one opposed to Hearst on a question becomes by that fact an enemy of the people, a baron of some sort or other, a visible constituent of the invisible government. The scheme is well labeled in its own language. It is a gateway—a gateway for Hearst.

The attempt to place privately controlled blocks of votes in the constitutional convention is vicious in its essence.

THE TRIBUNE might declare itself for compulsory boxing in the grammar and high schools, demand pledges from candidates, get some by-bullying and intimidation, have its block in the convention, and, if compulsory boxing were not provided for in the constitution, try to beat the constitution before the people.

The Daily News might declare for a six day week for newspapers, pledge its candidates, and have a block of votes instructed to get a constitutional provision prohibiting the publication of newspapers on the seventh day of the week, with the threat that it would defeat the constitution if it did not have its way.

The Journal might pledge up candidates to vote for the sterilization of all persons suspected of having one-sixteenth or more of German blood in their veins and make the same threat. We suppose if the Evening Post understood anything it would be that Cook county's representation in the legislature should not be more than one-sixth of the whole.

Any one of these schemes would be as useful a "gateway" as Hearst's.

THE PUBLIC BUYS THE COAL.

Coal strikes, if they do nothing else, show us very plainly that coal is essential. If the price goes up, we can't give up using it and turn to cordwood. Thus—and there is no accusation in this—it doesn't really matter much to the mine owners if the miners win. There will be a profit. Probably the public can stand the advance, which a victory for the miners inevitably predicates. Probably the public can stand another raise in the future, and another. There will be some kind of peace so long as the public can absorb the dosage. But what happens when the limit is reached?

The operators are bound to pass wages increases on to the public. In some futile sort of way the public looks upon the operators as a bulwark against high prices. Of course it doesn't work. The operators might fight, but if they do the coal supply suspends and it is the public that suffers.

Whenever way the cat jumps the operators are safe. And inasmuch as the cat usually jumps only one way the public isn't safe. Some day the public is going to be tired of paying more than it can afford; tired of seeing the cat jump. At that point the public will demand a substantial bulwark.

Obviously, the operators are helpless against strikes. It follows that operation of mines must some day be under a form of delegated authority which shall determine the just relation of wages and living costs and shall have the power to enforce coal production so that the great mass of the people may not suffer.

Essential industries ought not to be in control of small groups. They should be controlled and regulated by the people at large. More than 100,000 people should not be at the mercy of a private agency exercising autocratic power.

Certain leaders of the miners seem to resent the "interference" of the president. We had always supposed it to be the president's business to be more or less interested in the common welfare. We are not convinced that the miners have been granted exclusive control of a basic necessity; the fact that they are in control is only an indication that the public has been, until now at least, controlled with a policy of laissez faire.

The public ought to have something to say about the commodities upon which life depends. Either this, or the constitution ought to be amended so that special interests may have legal support for

the authority which, if not legal, is assumed by them.

Regardless of the settlement the public pays. How many raises can it stand?

ENERGY IN THE KITCHEN.

Without getting too deeply into the problem of cosmic energy, but trying rather to concentrate upon the material needs of a Chicago flat, we should say that Henry Adams, whose "Education" probably attracts a more or less intellectual clinic, struck a true note—and applicable to the servant problem—when he perceived that Force, as symbolized in woman, is shifting to mechanical power. This is a long and probably not the most lucid paragraph.

In simple syllables the truth seems to be that hired girls are disappearing; the future is in labor saving devices. The world cannot rely upon Lena's tireless biceps any longer. If we lose Lena, what do we get?

We have electric lights, electric irons, electric washing machine, vacuum sweepers, dishwashing machines, fireless cookers. What is there left that Lena alone can do? There are vases and intricate carvings and delicate cabinets; all acute corners and niches; dust catchers and the habitations of germs; all requiring the patient attention of the hired girl with the duster, the cloth, and the mop. H. G. Wells cried out against the corners. So must we. If only Lena can clean them and we can't have Lena, we can't have the corners. Make 'em round; no dust; only efficiency; self-cleaning.

Power—certainly in the household—has been woman. The man never was. If the wife isn't actually the power she is vicariously. The housewife enjoys delegated authority; woman of the house. And now neither the mistress nor the maid wants it.

Compromises there will be. Hours will be fixed. There will be understandings between the parlor and the kitchen; nights out, gentlemen friends, overtime.

But that won't settle it. The maids are on their way. There must be more compromises. The wife will demand and the new energy must supply. New Franklins must reach into the clouds and fetch us new power. New Curries must reach into earth and extract new radiums.

One wants a chauffeur not because he expects to drive twenty-four hours a day but because he wants the chauffeur when he wants him. That's comforting for the master but tough on the chauffeur. Harnessed energy must supply that mechanical chauffeur: just as it supplies washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric lights; just as it supplies the telephone instead of the dust covered courier and the foam fleeted dust.

The dumb waiter and the community kitchen—electric ranges and fireless cookers—are at hand. There isn't much left. Mostly pride. Pride keeps many women from turning an electric switch or guiding the vacuum. When we overcome pride and improve the machine the compromise of the future is complete.

Perhaps the last force of Woman is reappearing in a new cosmic-dynamo. At any rate, Lena is on her way and it is up to the machine.

AN AUSTRIAN'S APPEAL.

Before the German military power broke we heard much of a distinction between the war lords and their people. The president made it clear that his opinion the latter had been deceived and misled, and that once the former had been overthrown, from without or within, the spirit of our dealings with central Europe would change.

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THE SOLITARY NOLLY VOTER was cast by Louis Guérin of France. "It is splendid to stand alone," he cried as the poll was announced.

At any rate it is splendid to be able to kid yourself into thinking so. Hiram Johnson almost stands alone in California, but he does not appear to be enjoying his splendid isolation.

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO.

Lord, what fools these mortals be!

STONE PHIZ TO HIS LOVE.
Come hither, oh, you Neolithic kid!
Or must I twine my fingers in your tresses,
And drag you where my lonely cave lies hid,
A rocky fastness safe for lone caresees?
You see this club? Don't tender me the mitten.
You'll find it sharp.

I've waited long until your girlish whim
Should make you stray from range of eye pa-
ternal;

I'd no desire to seek your hand of him.
They say he swings a mallet most infernal.
Besides, it adds a certain touch of rapture,
Indulging in this marriage & a capture.

You sob, you plead, but I am hard and rough.
I am not tamed by any prayer or weeping.

I only know 1½ red of single stuff.
And that my 1½ is in sore need of sweeping.

Come hither, then, don't force me to pursue you,
Or else Persuade, here, will start to woo you.

STONE PHIZ.

THE SIMPLEST STATISTICS are sometimes the most startling. Our friend the Doctor was mentioning yesterday that persons of average intelligence make up, say, fifty per cent of the population; all requiring the patient attention of the hired girl with the duster, the cloth, and the mop. H. G. Wells cried out against the corners. So must we. If only Lena can clean them and we can't have Lena, we can't have the corners. Make 'em round; no dust; only efficiency; self-cleaning.

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BUT THAT WAS BEFORE TWELFTH STREET WAS WIDENED.

Sir: One can best get the full strength of the impression made by Chicago on Rudyard Kipling by recalling the lines in his American Notes where he writes, "Having seen it, I may scarcely desire never to see it again." What more could be said of any town?

L. F. E.

MR. LEWIS cannot find anything in the law of the land which provides punishment for striking. Mr. Lewis talks like the man who called on a friend in prison to assure him that "they can't put you in jail for that."

HE TALKS EM RIGH OFF YOUR FEET.
(From the Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel.)

Warts sick feet corrected, 25 cents a corn, twenty-four conversation. Telephone, 1844 new. Smiling Chirodrist.

THE SOLITARY NOLLY VOTER was cast by Louis Guérin of France. "It is splendid to stand alone," he cried as the poll was announced.

At any rate it is splendid to be able to kid yourself into thinking so. Hiram Johnson almost stands alone in California, but he does not appear to be enjoying his splendid isolation.

A Sector of Chaos.

Sir: Perhaps there are those so wearied with the problems of a chaotic world that they would like to rest their perturbed spirits by contemplating a section of chaos on a smaller and more intimate scale?

Will anyone offer Amendments or Reservations to the following list of the miscellaneous contents of the average (trash) receiver which leads its muley inglorious life on almost Everyman's Library-table?

In the following inventory I have held the mirror up to nature, but I should be glad of any suggestions which might seem to make my faithful Tracy still more faithful to truth:

One burnt match, 1 (once) elastic strap, 1 unused stamp with "stickum" on the back, 1 rusty tack, 1 safety-pin, 2 common pins, 1 bone needle, 1 rusty pen, 1 white button with pendant thread, like southern mosi; 1 clip for fastening papers together, 1 remnant of an unsharpened pencil, 1 Library Loan button, 1 (very dirty) cent.

This catalogue is submitted in all modesty, as representing the great average, and in asking for additions I wish to discourage the bizarre and the unusual. It is the inevitable that must be faced in this search for the Typical.

K. OTTIC.

INFINITESIMAL Variety of Bundles Donated to Charity Service Shop.—Madison Democrat.

When does American Speech week begin?

THE American Speech committee might consider this, from a paper in Emmetsburg, Ia.: "Will Ryan be a stranger trying to break into our house? The fellow, however, quickly made his disappearance."

A CHOICE MORSEL FOR THE VILLAGE GOSSIPERS.

(From the Green County, Ala., Democrat.) Miss Mildred Thornton visited Enna Durrett Sunday afternoon. They were seen sitting by the roadside.

THE SIGH FELNERS get more thrills out of existence than almost any other clan. They may well be terribly wicked in their secret meetings.

Accommodation Limited.

[Sign in Burkburnett, Tex.] HOLD YOUR HORSE MIND YOUR BABY CRANK YOUR FORD WE WILL NOT CASH YOUR CHECK!

ALTHOUGH the following has appeared in this column, it deserves another printing, as a contribution to the safety campaign.

Traffic Rules in Japan.

You must drive your automobile at the speed of eight knots per hour on the city roads and at twelve knots per hour on the country roads.

When you see the policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him.

When you get on the bus you must ring the bell.

When you meet the cow or the horse speedily and take care to ring the horn and not be afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse or the cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they afraid the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away.

Do not drive the motor car when you get drunk and do not smoke on the driver seat.

AN OPTIMIST, in H. L. L.'s opinion, is the man who, after a three-mile, hand-blistering row and an unsuccessful fist, remarks, "Well, anyhow, the women had a good ride."

A STRANGE SENSATION ACCURATELY DESCRIBED.

[From the Sabina, O., Tribune.]

ENNEMET Haines last Friday occupied the passenger seat in an airplane doing stunts over the only town on earth, having induced the bird man to bring him as near the Sabina cemetery as possible when he looped-the-loop. Enmet, who in his daily climb of life flirts with grim death, asked for all the pilot had in the way of dangerous acts and he got it.

Explaining the stunt he experienced in a nose spin, Enmet told Joe Ancil it was identical with that of falling backwards off the stand-pipe and not lighting.

LAMPED BY a reader, in a little store in Pittsburgh, the display of bread, shoe blacking, and candy.

The storekeeper doesn't keep white candy because "it gets dirty too soon."

ACCORDING to the enraptured sales department, certain automobile has "straight, sweeping lines." Ain't motor mechanics wonderful?

"SPAIN may be the Land of Maefana," writes Terry from Buenos Aires, "but official Argentina is the State of Pasado Maefana."

WOULD YOU TAKE A CHANCE? [From the Greenville, Ala., Advocate.]

I am running a taxi, and am ready to make any kind of trip, day or night. Phone No. 7. M. G. Cheatham.

CANNERY—Rush!—Russian Shelf: "Their bodies were thrown into the Neva river."

GIRL OR woman, to sort feathers; light work—Classified ads.

NOW for a little Indian summer! B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if not general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual disease. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

HOW THE ARMY FARED.

BETWEEN Sept. 12, 1917, and May 2, 1919, the army averaged 2,121,396 soldiers, according to a statement issued by a reliable commercial house.

Some of these were in training in this country and some were at war abroad.

During this twenty months 49,412 died from disease. Had the civil war death rate from disease prevalent during this war, the total number of fatalities would have been 227,094.

The typhoid fever death rate numbered 121.

The typhoid fever death rate pre-
dicted for 1919 was 115,658.

The typhoid fever death rate of 1918 was 85,750.

The typhoid fever death rate of 1917 was 85,121.

The typhoid fever death rate of 1916 was 85,121.

ALL CLASSES AND CREDITS JOIN TO AID BOND ISSUES

Politics Is Forgotten in Work for City at the Garrick.

BY EYE WITNESS.

Let every patriotic citizen of this West, most Americans of all live American cities stand behind this great program which when completed will make me, and her, city an up-to-date community, thoroughly abreast with the demands of the times.—FORMER MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON (at yesterday's Garrick theater meeting).

This meeting today, and the vote of next Tuesday, and the approval on Tuesday of the bond issues for these improvements, will mark the turning of another milestone in the history of our beloved city. I maintain that at times we seem to have lost in part the

great "I Will" spirit of Chicago, but I also believe that that great spirit of twenty-five years ago is exemplified once more in this great Chicago Plan on six highly important propositions on which you are to vote on Tuesday. Men and women, the future of Chicago will be in your hands on Nov. 4.—MAYOR WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON (on the same occasion).

The mayors and the priests and the preachers and the plain commission leaders and the labor leaders plead in good set terms for a favorable vote on the bond issues at yesterday's Garrick theater meeting, but it was Col. Milton J. Shubert, president of the American Legion of Illinois, who drove home the big tangible idea, to the audience when he put this question:

"Do you know what was the most impressive thing in Chicago to us homecoming soldiers when we got off the train last May?"

Then the colonel gave them the answer:

"It was the newly widened Michigan avenue from Randolph to Lake street, and so on north to the river. That showed us how awake and alive Chicago had been while we were having a vacation across the water. [Laughter at that point.] We had been spending a good deal of money over there killing each other, or trying to, and it was good to see when we got back that money had been spent and more money was going to be spent on living and on making life cleaner and richer and better living."

Col. Foreman wound up his brief, meaty speech—a soldier's speech—with another question. Reverting to World's fair days, he asked: "Are we as strong men as our fathers of 1893

were?" I think we are. Next Tuesday's election will give us the chance to prove it. Thank you."

The Garrick theater, Monday night, had its largest crowd of the year for the widening and double decking of South Water street with the consequent and automatic elimination of the present filthy and fire threatening market, for the extension of Ogden avenue from Union park to Lincoln park, and for the widening of Ashland and Western avenues and Robey street was a solid success. The audience was large and everybody who tooted and booted for the bond issues from Band Master Will to the Chicago band, the Shubert brothers, who gave the use of the theater, tooted and booted for nothing. That is the kind of campaign this is. There is no bar! and no coterie with selfish interests to serve behind it. Mayor Thompson voiced the note when he said: "Chicago plan is everybody's plan. Nobody needs to tell me that mayors are going to know that."

Man Is Nonpolitical.

But Chicago plan is nonpolitical and is a permanent thing for the good of Chicago. Commercially and from the hygienic point of view, and from the points of view of civic pride and civic beauty, this administration is for Chicago plan and for the improvements which a favorable vote on the six propositions on next Tuesday's little ballot, which is really the big ballot, will bring us."

The services of Michael J. Faherty, president of the board of local commissioners, who worked out some provisions of Chicago plan as have already been put through, like Twelfth street widening and Michigan avenue widening and double decking, received words of hearty praise from Charles H. Wacker,

chairman of the Plan commission; who presided at the meeting.

Speaking of Mayor Thompson, Mr. Wacker said: "Anything and everything could do to further the efforts of the Chicago Plan commission he has done," and referring to Faherty he added, "and I can further say that no man could do more than that dynamic force, Michael J. Faherty, has done."

The meeting was opened with the reading by Mr. Wacker of a letter addressed to the mayor of the bond issues at the Garrick theater meeting, but it was Col. Milton J. Shubert, president of the American Legion of Illinois, who drove home the big tangible idea, to the audience when he put this question:

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ADAMS MAY PLAN CITY BEAUTIFUL FOR CHICAGO

BY FRED PASLEY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31.—[Special.]—That Chicago's zoning project may be directed by Thomas Adams, acknowledged by experts to be the world's most eminent authority on city beautiful planning, was announced today by Ald. Joseph O. Koenig, chairman of the building and city hall committee.

Mr. Adams, who has laid out many European cities and now town planning advice for the Canadian government, is here to address the American Civic association, which tonight concludes a three day convention.

He was asked to come to Chicago at a conference held with aldermen and representatives of civic organizations. He said that he was now under contract with the Canadian government, but that he favored the offer and would consider it.

He is with the city beautiful idea. Ald. Anton J. Cermak announced that in connection with the daylight savings measure now in the judiciary committee, of which he is chairman, he had outlined a plan to provide uniform illumination in every business district at night.

Philadelphia's zoning commission has completed its draft of the zoning measure and it will be presented to the council next Thursday. It is similar to the one in operation in New York and St. Louis and is to be adopted by Newark. It provides for four zones—residential, industrial, commercial and unrestricted.

It dooms the skyscraper, the height

of buildings being limited to 150 feet. With this exception, that for every ten feet higher than 150 feet, the walls of the building must be set in ten feet. This would give a maximum of 250 feet. Experts say the provision virtually prohibits the erection of buildings higher than 150 feet.

Already realty values in Philadelphia have increased because of the assurance through the zoning law that property will be permanently protected. The zoning commission has been at work two years.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes
Meet Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a special diet and a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowel. They are a normal action, carrying off the waste and potential matter in one's system. They have made possible to all those dull eyes, ripples, coated tongue, headaches, a lifetime of good feeling, all out of the ordinary. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets furnish for one and over the present results.

Thousands of women and men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—small tablets for calomel—size and then just to keep them \$1.10 and 25c. The Olive Tablet Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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This comfortable pattern is of historical interest and will lend charm to any room. It is in the mellow brown Chromewald color that blends with oak, walnut or mahogany.

Our store is filled with similar suggestions for attractive furnishings that are not expensive.

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Don't let skin trouble
spoil your good time
Resinol
heals sick skins

"I can't have any fun! I am such a sight with this eczema that people avoid me wherever I go. And the itching torments me so that I don't get any peace, anyhow."

Don't be discouraged! Even in severe, well-established cases of eczema, ringworm or similar skin-troubles, Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually relieves the itching at once and quickly clears the eruption away.

Doctors prescribe the Resinol treatment. All drug stores sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

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THE FULL AND LENGTHY SKIRT AND A DEEP VENT HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO SECURE A WELL BALANCED BACK!

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HEARST I. AND R. CONTRACTS HELD LAW VIOLATION

Men Who Signed Pledges
Face Danger of
Unseating.

Legal advice was given yesterday to candidates for the constitutional convention that the "Gregory law" of 1911, passed by the Illinois legislature, fully protects them against threats or promises made by or for the management of the Hearst I. and R. campaign. The opinion followed that a candidate for the convention who had completed an alleged "contract" with the Tammany Amendment league may have involved both himself and the responsible interests behind the league within the prohibition of the Gregory law. It was suggested that such a candidate might thereby have raised a substantial question as to his right to sit in the constitutional convention if elected.

Text of Law.

The Gregory law, quoted, in the opinion, says:

"It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any primary or general election for any elective office in this state to promise, pledge, offer, to give, or agree with any person, corporation, association, or other organization, directly or indirectly, that, for and in consideration of a vote or votes or the influence or support or assistance, financial or otherwise, of any such person, corporation, association, or other organization, he will, if elected, perform or refrain from performing, or that he will, if elected, not act to or for the benefit or advancement of such person, corporation, association, or other organization, etc."

Candidates were advised to refrain from entering into any "contracts" that might be construed as violating the Gregory law. It has developed that several candidates have found it difficult to withstand pressure to sign up such "contracts."

Denies Signing Contracts.

"I have not signed any contract and I do not propose to do so," was the comment of Thomas D. Garry of the Twentieth district, whose name happens to be included in a list of those to be honored.

"I have signed no contract or agreement of any kind," said Col. Franklin A. Denison of the First district. "If I cannot perform my duty at Springfield by my constituents I will resign."

"I had to sign up or they would have ruined me in my district," said John J. Gormon of the Second district.

"They wanted to use my name, but I told them I would not sign any contract or agreement," said Martin J. O'Brien of the Nineteenth district, and there are a half dozen more in the same vein.

Mrs. Trout Talks.

Following the adjournment yesterday of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president, made this statement: "Personally I feel that the initiative and refer-

RUNAWAY BOY HAS MONTH'S OUTING IN VACANT HOUSE

A month's absence of Eugene Tabliss, 11 years old, from his fifth grade class in the James Otis school finally brought a policeman on his trail. Yesterday he was dragged from a refuge in a vacant house at 754 Milwaukee avenue. "Now they've got him, I hope they'll keep him," said his step-mother, Mrs. Lillian Tabliss, 1245 Fry street, who told he had been turned over to the Juvenile Detention home.

"Gee, it was great!" Eugene told Miss Mary Collier, superintendent of the home. "I slept when I wanted to; I didn't have to undress or shave my shoes or run errands or go to school or anything. I had plenty to eat. I went to other kids' houses and their mothers gave me dinner."

Unexpected interest by independent voters in the success of the Chicago Plan bond issues Tuesday has changed the last hour tactics of the rival political managers in charge of the campaign for judges and for constitutional convention delegates.

What has resulted into a showdown between the two big party organizations in a few hours has become a campaign in which the independent vote is likely to be the determining factor.

The Democrats caught wind of the

CAMPAIGN PLANS SHIFTED BY LAST MINUTE INTEREST

Leaders Now Look for a
Large Vote by the
Independents.

The turmoil of the closing hours of the campaign.

Fights Grow Lively.

The fight in the First district, it is now recognized, is to a stem widen. Col. Franklin A. Denison, a colonel of the Twentieth Illinois, has served notice that he and his friends will stand for no "funny business," and that he expects the loyal support of the Republican organization in the district. The word has gone through the First ward that Walter H. Wilson, Republican, and Levy Mayer, Democrat, are the favorite sons.

In the Englewood district, the report of a C. C. Hall, Democratic committee for Percival C. Baldwin, Republican, and Michael K. Sheridan, Democrat, have caused double-edged trouble. William H. Cruden, the Democratic candidate, has repudiated his efforts to get into the race.

On the south side, a regular Twen-

ty-first ward, finish is in progress, due

to the sudden burst into life of the Re-

publican campaign for Alexander H.

Revell and Charles H. Haskins. The

contests are a showdown between

the Republicans and John F. O'Malley.

Cross.

BEDROCK PRICES FOR GROCERIES FIXED TUESDAY

Bedrock grocery prices will be issued on Tuesday for the benefit of Chicago housewives, according to an announcement made yesterday by A. A. Sprague following selection of members to complete the retail grocery subcommittee of his new Illinois fair price committee. Wholesale and retail subcommittees will fix maximum prices.

So Westerfeld, chairman of the retail subcommittee, announced the following divisions and their chairman to complete his working organization: Chain stores, Charles J. E. Adams; Department stores, J. E. Kiple, "The Fair" grocery department; Chicago Butchers' association, D. C. J. H. Schreider; South Side, C. H. Morgan, B. Felchner; Evanston, W. B. Lidgebridge; Roseland, J. H. Dekker; South Chicago, E. M.

Cross.

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For November

Dance Music, Popular Songs, Light
Opera, Educational Records, Ballads,
Instrumental Selections and Grand
Opera Records are all here for you

Today

Some of the Most Popular Numbers are:

18613 *Sahara (We'll Soon Be Dry Like You)* Esther Walker
Nobody Knows (And Nobody Seems to Care) Esther Walker

18611 *The Hand That Rocked My Cradle* Rules My Heart John Steel
My Baby's Arms John Steel

18615 *Waiting* Medley Fox Trot Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Mammy of Mine-Medley One-Step Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra

18614 *Mandy*-Medley Fox Trot Selvin's Novelty Orchestra
Novelty One-Step Selvin's Novelty Orchestra

35691 *Gems from "Listen, Lester"* \$1.35 Victor Light Opera Company
Gems from "Somebody's Sweetheart" Victor Light Opera Company

64825 *Rose of Picardy* \$1.00 John McCormack

64823 *Guitare (Op. 45, No. 2)* \$1.00 Jascha Heifetz

89089 *L'Etoile D'Amore-Vesti Sudoi (Etoile de Love-Twenty Crowns)* \$2.00 Enrico Caruso-Giuseppe De Luca

Phone us, Harrison 3785, for a complete list, or better still come in and hear them. Your pleasure is our only consideration.



TALKING MACHINE SHOP "Exclusively a Victor Store". 234 Two-Three-Four South Wabash Ave



What This Store Calls Value in Men's Clothing

Two men make an investment. One buys a "sure thing," the other a gilt-edge security. The stock certificates look about alike, but there's something back of one, nothing back of the other.

It is much the same with clothes. Words describe two suits almost alike. There's wear back of one. Plain, downright disappointment back of the other.

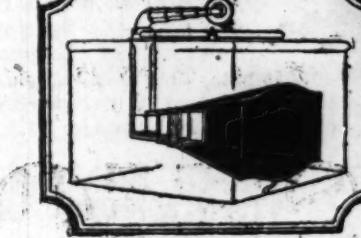
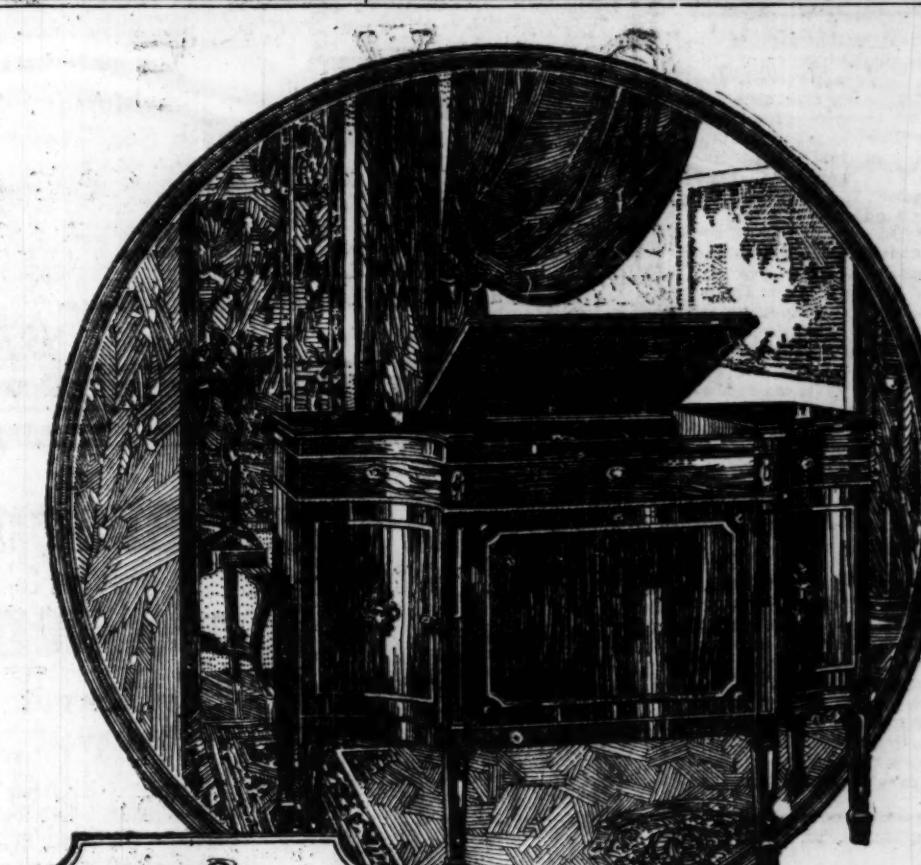
Time-honored specifications have brought clothing to this Men's Store this season of the same qualities which have assured absolutely satisfactory service in the past. We never changed these specifications.

The value is in the service these suits and overcoats for men and young men will give—is giving right now. There is no value in buying clothes at the prices paid a few years ago, or even last year, for no one can get the qualities that should be there at less than the prices asked by this Men's Store now. If these qualities could be procured for less we would have them for less—but we will never have less in quality than will make real downright value, no matter what the price.

Men's and young men's suits for fall and winter from \$38 to \$85. Men's and young men's overcoats for fall and winter from \$38 to \$95.

Second Floor, South.

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The CHENEY

An X-Ray View
Pointing Out Cheney
Violin Resonator

New beauties, heretofore hidden in records, are brought to light by a remarkable series of inventions in The Cheney.

Tones are sweet and serenely pure—"over-tones" give each reproduction an amazing fidelity to the original.

Note The Cheney Violin Resonator, carved from violin wood, suspended free from cabinet walls.

Vibrating with Cheney Tones as a violin does when the bow is drawn across its strings, it gives The Cheney tones of unrivaled quality.

Signor Campanini says—

"Your remarkable instrument has attracted my attention because, in its true interpretation of the artist's personality I see great possibilities."

"The Cheney is a real musical instrument, and I am sure that its musical superiority will win quickly, public approval."

Thus, the renowned director of the Chicago Opera Association pays tribute to the transcendent beauty and purity of Cheney tones.

Like an old violin—"The Longer You Play It, The Sweeter It Grows"—The Cheney is a possession of ever increasing value.

Regular Models are priced from \$6.00 to \$16.50
Console Art Models, \$225.00 to \$600.

CHENEY TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, 24 N. WABASH AV.

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GARRITY WANTS NO PETTICOAT POLICE CHIEF

'Too Many Bosses Now,
He Says About Plan of
Club Women.

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

No more bosses in the police force of Chicago, for the lovesome! This is the heartfelt plea of Chicago's police chief, John J. Garrity, who was approached yesterday on the subject of the Women's Club idea for a woman police chief who would be the boss of the policewomen.

"No, indeed," the chief said positively. "The women have been very valuable in the police force, but I am certainly not in favor of having them placed in a separate group with a woman at their head. That's the trouble with the force now—the thing that we are struggling against. It's been a game of passing the buck. A captain assigns some work to a man, and that man says: 'I'm working under so-and-so.'

"There is hardly room for more than two or three policewomen in any of the stations, and it would not be worth while to have a woman captain for them. What we need most in Chicago now is at least 2,000 more men to cope with the criminals and near criminals in the city."

Woman Chief Urged.

Miss Jessie Blinford, chairman of the jails committee of the Woman's City Club, has launched a campaign to have the woman police chief declared that while she thought the policewomen had done very well, there was need for many more of them and more training in social work.

"A woman trained in social service work would be a very fitting and helpful head for the women police," she said.

Joe D. Hunter, superintendent of the United States Army books in favor of a woman police chief.

"The policewomen are all right," he said, "but they don't always get the right assignments. A woman chief could tell what kind of work they were best fitted for."

Suggest Jane Addams.

Miss Frances Walsh, one of the officers of the reform department of the Chicago Woman's club, was another one interested in the proposition.

"It certainly seems reasonable," she said. "And a woman police chief would be very effective."

Asked how she thought Miss Jane Addams would be in that capacity, she said: "Wonderful—if she would take it!"

Miss Harriet Vittum and Miss Edith Abbott were mentioned by others as possible chiefestees.

CAMPUS NOTES

The student registration for the autumn quarter at the University of Chicago is just officially announced, and shows a remarkable increase over the attendance in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The totals for the university, exclusive of duplications, are 2,934 men and 2,715 women, a grand total of 5,649, which is a gain of 1,337 over the autumn quarter of 1918.

Two important industrial fellowships in the department of botany have just been established by the Gypsum Industries association at the University of Chicago. Each fellowship provides a stipend of \$750 and also \$300 for the purchase of special material and apparatus. The holders of these fellowships are to be engaged in the value of gypsum and other sulphur compounds as fertilizers for various crops on various soils in the United States. This work will involve both plot cultures and pot cultures in the greenhouse. It will also involve the analysis of many soils for many crops.

The United States department of labor, it is announced at the University of Chicago, desires to secure a limited number of persons with special training for various branches of the service and has asked the university, through the school of education, to offer special training courses to a few advanced students. The department of labor has made an appropriation for the university to provide special scholarships for this work.

The Face of the World

"A big ironic book, very finely conceived and very finely executed."—James Branch Cabell in *The New York World*.

Dr. Mark, the hero of *The Face of the World*, furnishes further evidence of Johan Boijer's talent for clearness, sincerity and an unoppressive earnestness in authorship. — *The New York World*.

The Face of the World has just been published and is for sale at all bookshops for \$1.75 net. It is published by Moffat, Yard and Company, New York.

THE TIN SOLDIER
By TEMPLE BAILEY
With THOUSAND
All Book Stores—\$1.60
Doubleday, Page & Co.
Publishing Co., Philadelphia

Literary Reviews

Couperus' "Ecstasy"

BY A. VAN AMEYDEN VAN
DUYVEN.

In writing about "ECSTASY" (Dodd, Mead), by Louis Couperus, I feel the same hesitancy which prompts me, when touching an exceedingly delicate flower. Couperus carries it to its loftiest heights when he shows it in Cecile and Quarts. "Suddenly it beamed open before her in her soul, like a great flower of light, a mystic rose with glistening petals, into whose golden heart she now looked for the first time. To him it is something not to be described in too few words, but it should break the delicate flower, which, though it with its radiant light, but is so easily injured, by the sun of everyday existence."

Ecstasy is not to be indulged in often. To live in a sphere other than the one of everyday life is sin, to some people; we like to believe that we know what happiness is. But these are mainly physical reactions. Some people register happiness as if it were something to be had for the asking. To consider it as a glimpse of light to be had, perhaps only once in a life time, shocks the optimist. With him the quantity of happiness counts not the quality.

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SATURDAY PAGE of BOOK NEWS and REVIEWS

New Books of the Week

BY BURTON RASCOE.

This week has seen the publication of many interesting and some important books. The war's effect is noticeable in most of these, as it was previously, the war's effect of excitement and, in part, of artificial creation, of heady abandon at a macabre carnival. It is the effect, rather, of the "morning after," and men are inclined to review events with clear heads and to wonder if they were not guilty of conduct, and living a life of excitement whether or not at times did not go a trifle beyond the bounds of common decency. It is a passing phase possibly, and an invitation to the dance, the dances, are, will not be declined out of hand. Time is a great eraser. Meanwhile the introspective phase has its uses, if for no other purpose than to put men's conscience right before going to work. And it has its value for those novelists.

For these novels and books of esoteric which are now being published are not critical; they ask questions and pointed insistence. They reflect and interpret the current conflict; they stand vaguely but hopefully for a new social orientation. That the better ones do not offer panaceas is due to the fact that the present turmoil of changes panaceas are nowhere discoverable. No one knows what is going to happen, but most of us are troubled with sinister forebodings.

"The Call of the Soil," by Lieut. Adrien Bertrand—the book which won the Goncourt prize in 1916. It serves to explain how the French peasants at their tilled fields to drive back the invaders because they had reason to suspect that they would receive better treatment from the political and financial oligarchs of France, but because French soil to a Frenchman is sacred, and France, whatever the oppressions of the people, must be forever France. It is a war story, yet better than most of them; replete with the reflections, the aspirations, the arguments of Frenchmen who fought doggedly and with faith in their breasts. A companion book is

"Cain Brongnon," translated from the French of Romain Rolland, a frank, healthy, bubbling book speaking much of the spirit through the mouth of course, Jean Brongnon. The conversational device of Rolland grows monotonous at times, and the reminiscences are not always of episodes intrinsically enthralling, but it is decidedly a worth while book, rather more important than the amorphous "Jean Christophe." Comes now,

"Heartbreak House, Great Catherine, and Playlets of the War," in which G. Bernard Shaw is assuredly no longer a man of the extreme, the extraordinary, of Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond," of the recrudescence of overwhelming interest in the other world. It explains, too, the publication in Puritan America of "Madeleine: An Autobiography"; of Mrs. Edith Wharton's "French Ways and Their Meaning"; of "The Story of a Lover." It explains, above all,

"Our America," by Waldo Frank—a sincere, passionate, sonorous litany of Young America, a challenge to the new generation to be more than it is. And finally, Mr. Frank was chosen by the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* to write the book which, when translated, would interpret the historical background and present tendency of American arts and letters to the French. The choice could not have been better. Mr. Frank wrote, as he says of another American writer, "out of his own heart, and with a truth which the world in his heart, and with the profound faith in the greatness and the possibilities of our country. The book will soon be reprinted more at length in these columns. Meanwhile,

"Sonia Married," by Stephen McKenna, is something more than an ingeniously planned and delectably written sequel to "Sonia," which was a widely read and enthusiastically praised a year or so ago. It is an intimate revelation of and commentary upon social and political affairs in England during the war. Mr. McKenna was a member of the diplomatic mission to the United States, and in this book he reveals his painful knowledge of English imperialistic inconsistencies and his more painful work of explaining them away to American questioners.

No one thought that the marriage of the beautiful, vain, petulant Sonia and the fine, reticent, romantic idealist O'Rane in England would be a success. And Mr. McKenna is shown in this sequel that it is not, that in three months matrimony went upon the rocks, that sorrow and heart-breaking experience came to both of them, and that out of these arose new character, tempered by the changed social life of England. Since the book leaves us with the problem of O'Rane's fostering the life of the child of the young Sonia, a sequel to this seemed an obligation. It is curious that no one in America has had the courage of honest truth telling about civil life during the war which distinguishes the novels of Bennett, Wells, Galsworthy, George, Cannan, Walpole, and McKenna. Instead we have

"The Black Drop," by Alice Brown, a lurid story of the discontents of a patriotic American family, which discloses that one of its members, for some inexplicable reason, has sold himself to the Hun. It has drawn into his service, Anarchists, pacifists, misguided Idealists, radicals, and other unmentionables in order to serve the Sardian purpose of the arch-Hun in dominating the world. The book is full of spice and intrigues, castigations of the unmentionables, and hysterical re-views that America's casualty list was not ten times longer, so that the Germans might not have been let off so easy. Such a book is bound to appeal to men who have returned from France, and who will point to

"I Was There," by C. Leroy Baldwin, and say "there is the unadorned, unidealized record of our lives over

WHO'S WHO



Stephen McKenna

"Consequences" and Others

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

"Consequences," by E. M. Delafield, is a novel at once absorbing and appalling. [A. Fred A. Knopf.] It comes under the head of realistic fiction, and may, in a general way, be classed with that unforgotten novel, "Raymond," by Mrs. Voynich. That is to say it portrays the destruction of a sensitive, young, ardent, and bewildered human being by the forces which society and culture have created.

The story is an enlargement of the system, now almost vanished, of protecting girls and women until their initiative was destroyed and their personality shattered.

NEW MALET NOVEL.

It is several years since Lucas Malet wrote a novel, but the impression made upon lovers of fiction by her "Sir Richard Calmady" is not forgotten. Her latest story bears the title of "GRADHAM HARD," which is one of those extraordinary names which English readers have forgotten in country places. This particular country place was the possession of Sir Charles Verity, whose early manhood had been spent in India, and whose one precious possession, retained from a life of flaming adventure, was his daughter, Damaris.

"Quare Peggy" is a quaint title, as all will agree. It looks well on the intriguing cover of "Quare Peggy," which covers Josephine Dakam Bacon's new book. There are ten short stories in the book, all of which are as brisk, as diverting, and as contemporary as stories possibly can be.

The novel is leisurely, complicated, sentimental, and whimsical, based upon a theme and a character which disappear like a lost trail, with its highest point of romance the love between a brother and sister—the brother being the unacknowledged, illegitimate son of Sir Charles Verity, and the daughter, Damaris, the exquisite and impulsive.

For an exquisite and impulsive hero-thing in the world.

BOJER

BY IRENE VAN VALKENBURG.

The extreme youngness of our literary sense can be measured by our eagerness to extol foreign literatures, including the Scandinavian. "THE FACE OF THE WORLD" [Moffat, Yard & Co.] Bojer's latest novel to appear in English, was, I imagine, his first to appear in Norwegian. We feel that the author had conceived a thought so unique and so vast as to appear inexplicable; he was compelled to discover that it was inexplicable.

His book lacks definiteness in character portrayal, in atmosphere, in ideas. Simplicity is its greatest virtue, and its greatest fault. A few

deft touches to set off the north country would make the book readable, but the height of the author's artistry is reached in such a description as this:

"The little steamer sailed out of the bay, looking as if it were filled with flowers or every hue; but they were pale in bright summer attire—coats, dresses and striped hats. Possibly the transistor is partially at fault; Jessie Muir has done this book in detail of Archer and Worster. But she is not to blame for the here, an uninteresting, nondramatic creature, whose broodings over the sorrows of the world fail to move the reader to any spark of sympathy.

At the end he decides, "If you can save a small human being from going to the dogs, it's better than fighting for ten pounds." He doesn't know, save the human being. Since he does not fight for the human being, either, has not, in fact, arrived at any completed action in the course of the story, we might suppose that he would consider his life blasted, but not so. In the end his soul is saved by an amateur musician's rendering of Beethoven's Ninth symphony.

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From his tremendous adventure in Russian Fiction, THE SECRET CITY, Mr. Walpole turns back to the quiet English of his youth. JEREMY is a happy tale of a little boy's life. It possesses a rare double appeal. Not only for the adult does it create the illusion of his own youth, but it unfolds for the child genuinely fascinating experiences with real people, and things. The beauty, tenderness and gaiety of childhood is an elusive thing; in the magic by which he makes it live again in JEREMY, Mr. Walpole's many admirers will find a new revelation of his genius. Published at a time when this distinguished young English author is here for his first visit to America since childhood, JEREMY will have an unusual interest for all who prize the finer things.

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These books are printed in large type on good paper, and are substantially bound in stiff paper covers.

The American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society
Room 791, 3 W. 25th St., New York

At a Nominal Price—5 Cents

Any or all of the following four volumes will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 5 cents per book:
"Divine Providence," \$1.00
"The Four Doctrines," \$1.00
"Divine Love and Wisdom," \$1.00
"Ecclesiastes," \$1.00

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MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Simplicity

SIMPLICITY, in the qualities of character, is twin-brother to common sense.

It is a bewitching force that reaches for its goal by the shortest route, gathers friends along the way and triumphs by sheer earnestness.

Simplicity is unconscious humility—the self abnegation that inspires confidence and fosters good will. It is power in repose. Modest as the blade of grass, like it, it forces its way through the hardest crust.

Repellant are the signs of ostentation, presumption, "smartness." But in the presence of simplicity there is a refreshing atmosphere, a homely cordiality, a sense of regard. Our organization is alert to foster the spirit of Simplicity.

Non-Sectarian Appeal

of the Jewish Relief Committee for War Sufferers
NOTWITHSTANDING the large organization of workers it is a physical impossibility to call upon all who wish to give. This is an appeal to those who are inclined to give, not to wait to be called upon, but kindly to mail subscription to Jewish Relief Committee, 163 West Washington Street.

Filet Lace Trims These

Crepe Georgette Blouses, \$15

NEWCOMERS into the Blouse Section are these white Crepe Georgette Blouses, with long collars of Filet lace, not only exquisite in pattern but of generous width. The well-fitting cuffs are edged with narrow Filet lace and the soft plaited front of the Blouse gains by the two rows of hand hemstitching which top it.

This is the sort of dainty Blouse which so beautifully refreshes the appearance of the dark tailleur, and to find it at \$15 is rare good fortune.

Women's Blouses, Sixth Floor, Middle



Duvetyn Sailor Hats

ONE of the season's smartest offerings, these Duvetyn Sailors exhibit great diversity and novelty in trimming, such as fur pompons, feather bands, novelty pins and other unusual touches.

The one sketched is of henna colored duvetyn with a handsome tailored bow of kolinsky.

For all-around wear nothing could be found more attractive, more useful and becoming than one of these Hats, offered in brown, tan, henna, blue and gray.

Fifth Floor, Sixth

The Annual November Sale of Maids' Aprons

Commences

THE Aprons in this Sale have been purchased especially for the occasion. Every effort has been made to combine the best quality of material and style at the lowest possible cost.

The perfectly equipped maid is the pride of the particular housewife, who will find this an exceptional opportunity to purchase her year's supply of Aprons.

Sixth Floor, Wabash

New Frocks at \$40

*From the Moderately
Priced Section*

THESE Frocks exhibit the smartest of new styles in the very best quality of material that can possibly be offered for this price.

One of two remarkably desirable Models priced at \$40 is here sketched. Made of satin, it has an effective Russian blouse of crepe Georgette, with an elaborate pattern of chain stitching in gold thread. The narrow satin girdle is finished with handsome fringe tassels. This comes in all sizes in navy and brown.

The other unusually pretty Frock at \$40 is also of the ever-most-popular combination of satin and crepe Georgette. These are just two of the new arrivals.

*Women's Moderately
Priced Frocks, Sixth Floor, Wabash*

The Annual Sales of Women's and Misses' Coats Continue with Decidedly Extraordinary Purchases Made for This November First Selling

Women's Coats—Just Arrived

So Exceptional Only Early Choice Can Assure Against Disappointment

YOU have to see the Coats to realize just how much this purchase means. This first Saturday in November—always important to those who are choosing Winter Coats—gains additional importance by the values which a fortunate, late, purchase brings.

A Handsome Wool Coat—Silk Lined Throughout, \$40

Of handsome diagonal woolen, box plaited at back and with novel, high-buttoning collar. Sketched below at the right of the first group.

Two Coats at \$47.50

Values We Believe Unduplicable Both are silver-tipped velours, of heavy weight and beautiful quality. Both have generous collars of French seal, sketched below at the center and second from the right. Handsome plaid silk and varied linings add interest.

These will be great "finds" to the women who are fortunate enough to choose from them early.

Featured, too, is a special collection of Cloth Coats, without fur, having novel collars and scarfs richly trimmed with fringe. These are handsomely tailored from tinseltone, chameleon cord and other fine, fashionable woolens. On display in the Section.

Women's Coats, Sixth Floor, North, Wabash



An Innovation—for Your Benefit

The Sale of Decorative Household Linens

Commencing Today

EVERY January for 37 years the Linen Sale has occurred. But when we offer Sales in every division of our immense Linen Section in one month, we have a difficult time meeting our own ideas of efficient Service. So, we have arranged to concentrate on certain divisions in certain months, beginning with

The Sale of Decorative Household Linens for the Month of November

1—That we may serve you only with trained salespeople who know Linens;

2—That you may choose Christmas gift Linens and profit by the reduction usually given in January.

Commencing this morning all the wonderful Decorative Household Linen stocks of this Store have their regular prices lowered. This includes

Centerpieces, Doilies, Scarfs, Luncheon Sets, Fancy Napkins, Luncheon Cloths, Banquet Cloths, and Lace and Embroidered Beispreads

—just the sort of Linens that are most in demand for holiday giving. Exquisite productions in Italian Embroidery and Filet, Madeira, Porto Rico and Mosaic work are offered. The savings are very attractive, and the shortage of such merchandise makes early selection an advantage.

(N. B. The Sale of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins will take place as usual in January.)

Linen Section, Second Floor, North

Decorative Household Linens also on Sale in the Basement

Misses' Frocks, Exceptional at \$42.50



Just Received—for This Selling—Offering New Models at Savings That Are Nothing Short of Amazing.

From Left to Right, as Sketched

Black velvet, with front and back panel, and large pockets, handsomely braided.

Black satin of an unusually youthful model, elbow sleeves and round neck, with narrow fringe trimming.

Black velvet Russian blouse model, embroidered with beads and silver thread.

Naval style, made coat style, handsomely embroidered and braided on its Russian blouse.

Black velvet with smart collar of knife-plaited taffeta. Taffeta girdle with colored wool embroidery.

These are only some of the many wonderfully attractive Frocks included in the assortment.

Misses' Section, Sixth Floor, North

Misses' Coats—New Models

Every One Full Lined—a Choice
Collection from \$35 to \$97

SUCH instant response has been accorded our former announcements that this great special purchase of newly-made Coats is indeed welcome. The values are as interesting as those which so attracted attention last week. It will be necessary to come as early as possible in order to enjoy wide opportunity for choice as—with the cold weather and the opportunities this Annual Sale brings—people have been quick to make their selections.

Nine New Models for Those Who Will Select Coats Today

At \$78—Short modish lines distinguish the Coat of sude velvet, second from the right below. It has a large shawl collar, ample pockets and belt. It is lined throughout with a fine printed sateen. An excellent Coat.

At \$45—Color flecks the lovely silver-tone put into the Coat second from the left, with raglan shoulders and interesting button-trimmed side detail. Lined throughout with printed silk—an unusual value.

At \$65—A handsome Coat offered in tinseltone and in tinselcord, trimmed with pinch tucks, embroidered arrow heads and smart plaited side skirts. At the center below.

At \$79—Cozy heavy wool Coat, at left below, with large cape collar, ample pockets and belt. It has a large shawl collar and cuffs of either Australian opossum or ringtail opossum. This is a favorite style with young women this season.

At \$35—Beautiful peachbloom makes the Coat at the right below, with a deep band of nutria fur on the collar and a beautiful rose-printed silk lining. It is a warm and smart Coat, specially priced.

Also—Beautiful silver-tipped, frost-glow Coats at \$79.

Two Special Coats, unusual at \$49, are included, both trimmed with generous collars of fur; one has pockets of the fur, too. An excellent, practical Coat at \$39 is of silver-tone, attractively lined to the hem. These are not illustrated.

Misses' Coats, Sixth Floor, North, Wabash



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Virtue Sits Well on This Former "Vamp"

CHASING RAINBOWS
Produced by Fox.
Directed by Frank Rea.
Presented at the Roxy.

THE GAME
Produced by Gladys Brockwell.
Directed by Frank Rea.
Presented at the Roxy.

Cast
Doris Blake — Gladys Brockwell
Stanley — Harry Dinkins
Jerry — Harry Dinkins
Allie — Irene Aldwyn
Jim — Walter Long
His wife — Gladys Brockwell

By Miss Blake.

Seems funny to see Gladys Brockwell wearing the straight and narrow after her long and scandalous progress down the broad road. But when she comes to her, the trailing robes of she's more to be pitied than censured yield sweetly to the gingham gown of O what a pal was Mary. And she looks more like Pauline Frederick every day of her life.

As a noble "pie-singer" she brings joy and regeneration into a wild western town, making with the pictures much heat and excitement.

The story is a slight affair, with not a great deal of "punch." The work of the star furnishes its compelling interest. For Miss Brockwell has a pleasing personality and invests her role with sincerity. Her support is adequate.

DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

As a Peacemaker.

"Dear Miss Blake: We are girls 18 years of age. Some time ago my chum and her friend quarreled. Last night he called me up, but did not speak of her, although I think that was his reason for phoning. I am sorry they care for each other, but how can I bring them together again; they are both very stubborn. DORA."

Now, I would not be able to describe the exact remedy, but your tact

GLADYS BROCKWELL

Now, this is how she used to look. Before she entered grace. Not much upon her torso, But a whole lot on her face.

**PATTERNS BY CLOTHIDÉ****GIRL'S MIDDY DRESS.**

In this dress a one-piece plaited or gathered skirt has a straight lower edge and is joined to an underwaist. There is a separate slip on blouse which may have long or short sleeves. This pattern, No. 9379, comes in sizes 4 to 14 years.

Order Blank for Clotilde Patterns.

CLOTHIDÉ, DAILY TRIBUNE, CHICAGO.

Inclosed find \$1.00. Please send me the Clotilde patterns listed below: Pattern number. Size. Price.

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Write your name and address plainly on dotted lines, giving number and size of such patterns you want. Inclose 12 cents in stamp or coin (wrap coin carefully) and state number, and address your order to Clotilde, Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE, Chicago.

Note: Clotilde patterns are made in New York exclusively for THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. They are perfect in fit, up to date in style, and the easiest of all patterns to use.

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

ILLIAN: AS A BLOOD CLEANSER and pimple remedy the yeast treatment has met with much success. Just plain bakers' yeast it is and to be

taken one-half cake three times a day in water, beef tea, or orange juice will meet the need. The yeast is easily absorbed when in formation it is preferable to use "killed yeast" which is nothing more or less than yeast placed in boiling water for a few minutes.

**CARE OF ALFALFA**

BY FRANK RIDGWAY.

Alfalfa is a comparatively new crop in the corn belt states, but, properly handled, it provides an abundance of valuable feed. The care given the crop in the fall is of greater importance than it is at any other time of the year. In the ordinary winter the protection afforded by a strong growth is usually sufficient to prevent any winter killing. Late cutting and close pasturing must always be avoided.

Old fields with a thin stand, or new seedings, even when well protected with aftermath and stubble, are often killed if the winter is too severe.

If extreme cold weather is expected, precautions should be taken. A light covering of straw or hay on the alfalfa field late this fall will prove useful in preventing soil heaving. This is especially advisable on fields sown late in the summer, and the practice is recommended for all fields.

The dressing of manure is particularly beneficial to young alfalfa, not only as a means of winter protection, but because a great deal of food will be supplied to the young plants next spring as a result. It also forms a much-needed side-dressing in the moistures an important consideration.

If alfalfa is to be sown next year preparation should be made this fall. It may be sown in the spring or late summer. Some farmers object to spring sowing because, when small, alfalfa grows slowly, and cannot compete with the weeds, such as foxtail, crab grass, during July and August when the weather is dry. The result is usually a poor stand.

One of the best methods to insure a good stand is to spread manure over the field in the fall, or to harrow the ground during the winter, and plow it next spring. In the spring, about the first of April, disc the ground, then plow it and disc it again. The discing is repeated several times during May, June, and July.

Earl was too active for the comfort of other persons sometimes. One day his mother, exasperated, said: "Earl,

the Tribune will pay \$2 for each childish saying printed. The story told in the paper is related in the newspaper or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unavailable contributions. Please print one of the sayings. Address bright sayings to Auntie Bob, Tribune, Chicago."

nephew and he was telling me of the presents he was to receive for his birthday, which was the next day. "And I'm goin' to get great big lanterns," I said. "Whose going to give it to you?" And he said with great assurance, "You."

E. L. K.



come here and get up on this stool and sit quiet for a little while." Earl reluctantly climbed up on the kitchen stool and sat dejectedly for some minutes. Finally he said with a sigh: "Too much pep, that's all; too much pep."

W. N. C.

The new family in the neighborhood have two sets of boy twins and a small daughter. The older boy is the only girl in our family?" "Yes," was the reply. "I see the only girl, and the only one of the family that don't double, too."

M. O.

I was going to the store with my

The address of Florence S. is waiting for the person interested.

A Friend in Need

Sally Joy Brown

**Leaves a hard dry surface**

No sticky, dust attracting coating of oil, grease or gum.

A remarkable cleanser that restores the original, beautiful finish of the wood.

One cloth — one operation.

Use Little! Rub Dry!

LYKNU
POLISH

VICTROLAS ON EASY TERMS
AT BENT'S
214 SO. WABASH AVE.

The Saturday at the Casino and tomorrow day or evening will be held.

The autumn annual will be held Union League on Patterson is president.

Mrs. Julian Goss, a local tea room worker in progress.

There will be a room on sale at the Healy's. The Mrs. John hotel, night course of 1000 to be given by Mrs. John Adams morning at 10 a.m.

Mrs. John for street directors of the Infant Lecture at 3 Zueblin on 11th.

Miss Athene Peanut Show Board Walk seen the first entertain her at the res.

James Dunn Evanson, vice chairman.

Mrs. John Judge and North Dearborn forty-six sorority at a side, the He

Mr. John State park summer estate.

Mr. and Mrs. of 149 East turned from field, III.

Mr. Hale Holden of 149 East turned from field, III.

Mrs. Henry Forest had a Scott street, T. Birch, N. son-in-law Kent, and Kent, and Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. spent several returned to East Chestnut.

Mrs. Charles up her house and will be daughter, Mrs. Dudley of 149 East.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill's parents, Knox, Owais, for Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. East Schiller, Mrs. Louer's son of Deep M

Mrs. Charles up the women served over members of the ice, talk with Miss Smith.

Introduced greatest work Miss Jane Ade a brief addre

"It is a dam said, as delegates International.

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Motion Picture Directory**DOWNTOWN**

D.W.GRIFFITH'S BROKEN BLOSSOMS
A drama of profound emotion of overwhelming force

As seen during its all-summer run at the Illinois Theatre
With Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, Donald Crisp
NOW Jones, Linick & Schoeffer's

RANDOLPH
Randolph near State
8:30A.M. CONTINUOUS 11:00P.M.

Which did he choose the biggest devil in the Klondike or the crowd? You'll know when you see

DOROTHY PHILLIPS PAID in ADVANCE
Showing exclusively in Chicago at the GACENO

CASTLE STATE AT LAST TIME TRIAL PICTURES OFFER A STUPENDOUS REVIVAL OF "MANHATTAN MADNESS" WITH DOUGLAS Fairbanks

HIS GREATEST SUCCESS 9 A.M. — CONTINUOUS 12 P.M. — STARTING TOMORROW BLANCHE SWEET "WOMAN OF PLEASURE"

JONES, LINICK & SCHAFFER'S ORPHEUM 8 A.M. to 12 P.M. State near Monroe FIRST TIME SHOWN IN CHICAGO Marguerite Clark IN — "Luck in Pawn"

STATE - LAKE VAUDEVILLE FIRST CHICAGO SHOWING HARRY CAREY IN "THE RIDER OF THE LAW" Showing at 11:15 A.M. to 12 P.M. 1:15 P.M.

BAND BOX MADISON NEAR LA SALLE THE PHOTODRAMATIC SENSATION "LAW OF NATURE"

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ZIEGFELD
641 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE.
LINICK-JACOBY ENTERPRISES, Lessee
— and at no other theatre in Chicago

CONSTANCE TALMADGE — IN —
"A VIRTUOUS VAMP"

Vampy, Flirty Things Every Girl Should Know and Every Man Be Warned Against

With Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, Donald Crisp

RANDOLPH Randolph near State
8:30A.M. CONTINUOUS 11:00P.M.

Playhouse A. G. SPENCER, DIRECTOR MICHIGAN AVENUE at VAN BUREN — LAST TIMES TODAY — HERE IS A SIMPLE FIRE-IF THERE EVER WAS ONE

Charles Ray — IN —
"Crooked Straight"

JUST A SIMPLE BOY FROM THE COUNTRY, WITH A BOY'S EAGER DREAMS OF THE CITY. A PICTURE WITH ALL THE RAY CHARMS, SYMPATHY AND APPRAISING HUMOR.

DEAR BORN 40 W. DIVISION STREET MAT. 3 & 4 P.M. WILL ROGERS "ALMOST A HUSBAND"

PINE GROVE 717 SHERIDAN ROAD WILLIAM FARNUM IN "THE SPOILERS"

LAKE SHORE Broadway at Belmont MAILED NAZIMOV IN "THE BRAT"

KEYSTONE 3019 SHERIDAN ROAD NAZIMOV IN "THE BRAT"

BUCKINGHAM 339 NORTH CLARK STREET SESSUE HAYAKAWA IN HIS LATEST PRODUCTION "THE DRAGON PAINTER"

ALCAZAR 69 W. MADISON ST. GLADYS BROCKWELL IN HER LATEST SUCCESS "Chasing Rainbows"

AN ALL STAR CAST

NORTH

RIVIERA 544 BROADWAY AND LAWRENCE It Ceases to Be More Film at the RIVIERA, but Assumes the Appearance of Genuine Drama Acted by Real Live Humans. That's the Witchery of RIVIERA PRESENTATION TWO MORE DAYS — SEE

WALLACE REID Assisted by WANDA HAWLEY and HARRISON FORD in GEORGE M. COHAN'S Rolling Stage Success THE LOTTERY MAN

An Amazing Romance Unique in Plot and Story Line. RIVIERA ORCHESTRA Vitalizes

SOCIETY and Entertainments

Casino's Saturday Tea Dances to Be Resumed Today

Leaves a hard dry surface

No sticky, dust attracting coating of oil, grease or gum. Remarkable cleanser that restores the original, beautiful finish of the wood. One cloth — one operation.

See Little! Rub Dry!

YKNU POLISH

ROLAS ON EASY TERMS AT BENT'S 14 SO. WABASH AVE.



WEST

ROADWAY STRAND

BEVELY ROAD AT PAULINA — Last Times Today — WALLACE REID "The Lottery Man" — Starting Monday — "SINS OF THE CHILDREN"

MARSHALL SQUARE

D AND MARSHALL BLVD. — LAST TIMES TODAY — WALLACE REID "The Lottery Man"

4411 ROOSEVELT ROAD CONTINUES FROM 1:30 PM MOREY IN HONOR'S WEBB ALSO "MIDNIGHT MAN"

NORTHWEST

YSTAL North Ave. Near California The World's Greatest Themes! The World's Greatest Love Drama! LAST TIMES TODAY

JEWEL DE LUXE

THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS

under the direction of Alice Fletcher in the first and last acts of "HAPPINESS" The Girl who had nothing but Love and gave all to her twin sister — Baby — until then — in Womankind — each was born — the right to happiness — people all over the world in eight great acts offered to make it — U CAN SEE HER THINK!

Mrs. Robins Is Elected President of the Women

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago was elected president of the international congress of working women here today.

Introduced by Mrs. Robins as "the greatest woman in America today," Jane Adams of Chicago delivered a brief address of welcome to the congress of their debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Ogden. There will be fifty guests at Mrs. Billings' dinner party.

"It is a safe prediction," Miss Adams said, "that women will be sitting as delegates on the floor of the next international labor conference. In the meantime I am very glad this congress has been convened to consider and present its views on the subjects under discussion for the edification of the present labor conference."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chicago Alumni club will give a tea this afternoon at 16a Noyes hall for the women of the university who were overseas. Of the twelve members of the club who were in service, tea will be made by Miss Alice Lee Morris, Miss Katherine Wickham, Miss Mildred Chamberlain, and Miss Shirley Farr.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple will speak on "The Freedom of the Pulpit" tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Hirsch will answer those who believe that in the present period of unrest the pulpit should be must.

All of the characters from Mother Goose and other well known children's story books will step from the pages today to entertain the kiddies at the opening of the Story Book playroom in the Fine Arts building. The new project, under the direction of Mrs. Josephine Clement, is a combination of music and carnival for the little folks. Prof. William J. Duran of Columbian University will lecture at Sinai Social Hall Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock on "Marriage and the Postponement of Woman."

The North Side Personal Service Club will give its thirteenth annual costume and linen shower for the inmates of the Home for the Aged from 1 to 6 o'clock this afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock the annual "open house" will be observed at the home.

The annual meeting of the Mount Holyoke College Association of Chicago will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Chicago College club.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

BY W. L. HULBARD.

There come moments in the life of the concertgoer when a performance is met with, which is so complete, so perfect, so satisfying that it becomes golden, imperishable, and memory. From that time on the music life is richer, his spiritual sensibility finer, his appreciation of the beautiful art deeper. These are the moments really worth while in life, the ones that positively count. For by them music exerts its true power and mankind grows bigger through its beneficial ministrations.

Such a moment came to the patrons of the Chicago Symphony orchestra yesterday afternoon. The numbers preceding the concert were not inspiring for it. It was felt in the "Quest of God." It came to fuller potency in the Brahms C minor Symphony, and reached toward climax in the last movement of that work. But it was not until the Tchaikowsky B flat minor Concerto for piano came to present, and unless the women work hard in those states the ratification may be delayed until 1921.

"Legislatures in Maryland and New Jersey, now in session, are said to be friendly, but they go out of existence Jan. 1 and heaven knows what kind of legislature they will have after the election. Vermont, Oregon, and Oklahoma are expected to ratify when they convene and early sessions of their legislatures are looked for. Colorado's legislature has been called for Nov. 15, and I heard today that North Dakota and Maine had been called for early in November."

The following figures on the electoral votes given by Mrs. Baker: From the full suffrage states, 137 votes; from the states where there is presidential suffrage, 160, and from states where there is primary suffrage, 29.

"It is interesting to note that 326 electoral votes out of 531 will come from suffrage states," said Mrs. Baker.

A special suffrage education tea will be held at the home of Mrs. William Henkle, 5822 Blackstone avenue, this afternoon, when Mrs. Baker will talk on the national situation.

Local suffrage issues and the constitutional convention were discussed yesterday at the closing sessions of the Illinois Equal Suffrage convention at the Hotel La Salle. Maj. W. F. Dodd was the principal speaker. Mrs. George Bass, and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout also spoke, and Miss Florence King spoke of suffrage from a business woman's point of view.

Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins of 1801 Astor street has invited the officers and members of the woman's auxiliary of the Infant Welfare Society to hear a lecture at 3 o'clock Monday by Charles Zabin on "Race: The Survival of the Fittest."

Mrs. Althea Brooks, chairman of the "Pearl Shop" at the Atlantic City Peacock Ball will be given at the Coliseum the first week in December. Will entertain her guests this afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Francis P. Horan in Evanston. Mrs. Francis P. Horan is vice-chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Mildred Hebel, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Oscar Hebel of 1842 North Dearborn parkway, is entertaining forty girls of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority at a week-end party at Ingleside the Hebel's country place.

Mrs. Hale Holden and Miss Eleanor Holden of 1816 Astor street have returned from the east.

Mrs. Henry Nelson Tuttle of Lake Forest has given the apartment at 1200 North street formerly occupied by Mrs. T. C. Lee, who will have her new law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Charlton, with her this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert De W. Erskine, who spent last winter in Washington, have turned to their apartment at 33 East Division street for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Dick, who spent several months in Texas, have returned to their apartment at 175 East Chestnut street for the winter.

Mr. Charles Counselman is giving up his home at 5035 Greenline avenue and will be with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Dudley of 1532 East Fifty-fifth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon C. Hill and small daughter, who have been with Mrs. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Knox Osway of Winnetka, have left for Texas, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Louer of 23 East Schiller street have as their guest Mr. Louer's son, Mrs. Oliver Thompson of Des Moines, Iowa.

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** *

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AMUSEMENTS

SHUBERT PRINCESS POP MATS AND WEDNESDAY

Best Musical Show in Town

Brilliant Musical Comedy

THE CHORUS IS A WONDER

Take It From Me

Cuties In Their Underwear

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

The Tribune will pay \$1 for every letter published under this heading. Address Miss L. E. L. — 100 W. Madison Street.

Puppy's Playful Prank

cleverly dressed up and put everything in perfect order and went out to the depot to meet some guests, who came to visit me. But, O, my surprise when we came home! Instead of my house in tidiness, the whole floor and furniture were covered with feathers, because my puppy in playing with a pillow from a couch, tore it open and scattered the feathers to his amusement.

J. N.

FROM UNDER THE ARM

Liquid Razer For Milt

neatly removes the hair.

Liquid Dress Shield

Positively prevents perspiration and odor.

Endorsed by Lady Duff Gordon (Lucille).

Sold by THE FAIR and all Drugists.

STAR & GARTER Madison

Twice Daily The Bowery Burlesques

2:30-8:15

MARIGOLD BROADWAY AT GRACE

BECK'S BEST MUSIC REVIEW

TABLE D'HOTE — DAILY — \$2.00

THE DREAM SONG

As Presented by "The Music Master" BY EDWARD LOCKE and VICTOR HAGEMAN

COLUMBIA BUBBLEGUM PAR EXCELLENCE

Wise in

STAR & GARTER Madison

Twice Daily The Bowery Burlesques

2:30-8:15

THE GRIM GAME REVIEW MATT AND JEFF

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100 E. Parkside Ave. 11

ERT WARWICK SOLD IN THE RIDE

Leaves a hard dry surface

no sticky, dust attracting coating of oil, grease or gum.

Remarkable cleanser that restores the original, beautiful finish of the wood. One cloth — one operation.

See Little! Rub Dry!

YKNU POLISH

ROLAS ON EASY TERMS AT BENT'S 14 SO. WABASH AVE.

4:30-8:15

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JUDGES CLASH OVER RELEASE OF 3 SUSPECTS

Hebel Liberates Them
and Hayes Questions
His Right.

A controversy between Judge Oscar Hebel of the Criminal court and Judge Howard Hayes of the Municipal court developed yesterday.

Judge Hebel released four men held on a safe-blowing charge on the ground of insufficient evidence. They are William Sherrill, James J. Johnson, James Tyler, Earl Weis, and Harry Marvell. The police accused the prisoners of having participated in the robbery of a safe at the American theater Sept. 8, when \$1,000 was taken. Detectives found mutilated coins in Simmons' saloon. Clarence White and Herman Dismore, held in connection with the robbery of the West Cleveland Trust and Savings bank, when \$65,000 was taken, were released on bonds at the same time.

Hayes Takes Hand.

Judge Hebel's action caused consternation in the State's attorney's office and to James Moody, chief of detectives. The latter, on learning of the court's action, ordered that the men be re-arrested, while State's Attorney Hayes sought the cooperation of Sheriff Peters in bringing the men back into custody.

Judge Hayes held the men to the grand jury in bonds of \$10,000 each when the case was first heard in the Municipal court. Yesterday he declared Judge Hebel's action illegal and void, asserting that one judge cannot review a case disposed of by another.

Can Go to Grand Jury.

"I released the men because the evidence was insufficient to hold them," Judge Hebel explained. "A transcript of the testimony was submitted with a writ of habeas corpus presented by Attorney Robert E. Cantwell. There was nothing in it to connect the men with the robbery, and I was compelled to act according to law in letting them go. There is nothing to prevent the police from taking the case to the grand jury."

The four men released and the two arrested on bonds were arrested Sept. 9 after an automobile chase through the west side. Nitroglycerin was found in the car and later the mutilated coins in Simmons' saloon at Colorado and Homan avenues.

City Club Asks Vote for Juvenile Home Bond Issue

The site for the new Juvenile Detention Home, formerly announced as Ninety-fifth street and Michigan avenue, has been found unsatisfactory by this committee," reads a letter sent to the Board of Education by the citizens committee on the matter of the home.

"And in view of a more accessible location for the much needed institution," the letter continues, "the committee believes Chicago and Cook county citizens should lend hearty support to the passage of the bond issue."

The opportunity comes Nov. 4.

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You Are Choosing a Valuable Business Asset

When you order your clothes of NICOLL'S

You'll wear a Nicoll suit twice as long as ordinary clothes because you'll enjoy its comfortable fit and good style.

Clothes tailored the NICOLL way are manifestly an asset—at the price of a necessity.

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\$45, \$50, \$60
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INCREASED FREIGHT SERVICE
From Mobile, effective Nov. 4th
To HAVANA—Weekly
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To MARMARAN—Every Three Weeks
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**DRINK, DRUG OR
TOBACCO USERS**
Should try "NEAL WAY" at home or
REAL INSTITUTE, 811 E. 49th St.,
Chicago—Oakland 43—or for book.

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BUILD NOW

BUILD NOW

BUILD NOW

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The response to insistent demand for building and construction has resulted in a boom that is expanding daily.

Investors have come to realize the importance of quick decision and quick action. They realize there is profit in building now. They realize that high rentals are bringing proportionately larger returns and that the sooner they build the larger the return.

Labor costs are here to stay because of the new standard of living and the present buying power of the dollar. The costs of Building Materials, too, will stay where they are.

BUILD NOW. THE DEMAND IS HERE.

VISIT THE Building Material Exhibit

MANY interesting new exhibits have been added to this exposition floor. Here you can see and learn about the active products of 150 leading manufacturers of building equipment and materials.

Admission is free—come whatever you are interested in a bungalow or skyscraper.

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Entire 2nd Floor
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Robert W. Hunt D. W. McNaughen

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Inspecting and Testing Engineers

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ILLINOIS BRICK Co., Conway Bldg., Chicago, Tel. Main 17

L. BAHN BROS BRICK Co., Evanston, Ill., Tel. Evans 222

LAKEVIEW BRICK Co., 278 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Tel. Monticello 6844

LUTTER BRICK CO., 1445 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago, Tel. Diversey 2244

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LOSS IN PROFITS BY PACKERS IN LAST 6 MONTHS

Reports Expected to Show
Shrinkage in Inven-
tory Values.

The fiscal year of the larger packing house concerns closed yesterday, and it is understood that the last six months of the packing year has fallen much below the profits of the previous six months of the fiscal year.

Since last fall the gradually failing prices of the meat output has led to shrinkage in inventory values of the live stock slaughtered at the higher prices in the earlier part of the year. It cannot be estimated how the large earnings of the first six months will offset the decrease of the last six, but it is assumed the profits will not make a record, as they did in 1918.

Coincident with the declines in inventory and reduced volume of buying, the packers have cut down their loans at the banks until locally they are substantially out of the money market. It is thought that loans have been reduced by at least \$40,000,000 since last April.

Figures on Reports.

Apart, however, from purely business conditions, it is desirable for the companies to have a large working capital. Annual reports and large current liabilities do not make so favorable an impression in a balance sheet as do a reduced volume of bills payable.

The reduction in packing house loans has been helpful to the general money market, but it has not prevented the banks from being obliged to resort to the federal reserve bank in order to accommodate the general volume of borrowing.

It has eased the situation locally, how- ever.

Millers in Market.

Merchants and manufacturers throughout the country are still able to borrow on high grade paper at 5% per cent. The banks take these notes freely, while the paper paid yesterday is not so easily placed. At the time the loans come into the market for large items, as do cotton seed oil producers. The commercial paper houses with diversified business therefore find a steady demand for their output. As the industries of the country have grown the money market has ceased to be a seasonal affair, in a large sense.

The market on the Chicago stock exchange in the last month has been exercised in a large expansion in loans at the local banks. The credit granted to members of the exchange is the largest in volume on record. Also the record of local clearings for October afford evidence of the greater interest which is entering in the Chicago stock exchange.

The record high rate for cash money in New York was 15 per cent, which was reported favorably here. Chicago banks have come to believe that the instability of call rates does not reflect actual money conditions and is not a specially good advertisement for Wall street as a money center. Fluctuations of 10 points in an interest rate within a few hours should suggest a greatly disturbed situation. Since the contrary is true, the fluctuating rate becomes a kind of exhibition of irresponsibility.

Churchward Steel Co.
Wins Its Patent Suit

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—[Special]— Judge Dickinson, in the United States district court, filed an opinion in favor of the Churchward International Steel Company in its suit against the Bethlehem Steel Company for infringing a patent process for manufacture of aluminized steel. The plaintiff claimed \$100,000 damages, but the court did not fix the amount, which will be assessed by a special master. A similar suit against the Carnegie Steel company by the Churchward company was settled some time ago for \$275,000.

**STOCK MARKET
AVERAGES.**

TESTER'S RANGE.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

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DECEMBER CORN AT HIGH POINT SINCE SEPT. 24

Finish at Reaction from
Top, but at Small
Gain.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

While December corn showed a strong undertone throughout the day, bulls were unable to maintain their advantage, owing to free selling for profits by a house with Omaha connections that was the best buyer the previous day. Selling on resting orders at \$1.25% for December was quite liberal, and the finish was on a reaction of 4¢ from the top, but gained 4¢. May was easy and finished 4¢ higher. Ryw was bought by local traders on the strength in corn, and reports of a revival in export demand and closed 4¢ higher. Ryw was 4¢ lower to 4¢ higher, and barley unchanged to 4¢ higher in Chicago.

Southwestern corn markets were unchanged, except 4¢ higher to 4¢ lower, and oats were 4¢ lower to 4¢ higher, the latter on December in St. Louis. Minneapolis oats gained 4¢, while October oats in Winslow lost 4¢, and deferred futures gained 4¢, and barley was 4¢ higher, December going to a good premium over Minneapolis.

Buying of lard by packers gave deferred deliveries of provisions a stronger undertone. Pork finished 30¢ higher, the latter on October. Lard was 1¢ lower on October, and 15¢ higher on deferred futures, while ribs were unchanged to 1¢ higher.

December Corn Acts Tight.

December corn showed increased tightness and advanced 4¢ to \$1.28, and went to 4¢ premium for December, May, and so on Tuesday. Wet weather over the belt and the scarcity of cars and transportation by local traders to take the buying side, and there was some increase in the outside interest early. Bulk of sales at the opening were from 1.25¢ to 1.28¢. From 25¢ up there was free selling by an Omaha house, which filled buyers up and at the top price numerous resting orders to sell were found.

A sharp reaction came toward the end, the close was fractionally higher at 1.28¢. May was its highest price at the start and the lowest toward the close, finishing at 1.24¢.

A belief that the market was getting somewhat overbought and that with clearing weather country offerings might increase were responsible for the selling. In some sections of the corn belt offerings to arrive were larger, but bids in Iowa failed to bring out grain. The permit system is a great handicap to business.

Old corn was in good demand and unchanged to 1¢ higher, with receipts 77 cars. Shipping sales, 70,000 bushels.

SELLING OF OATS

English buyers entered the market for cash oats and sales of 500,000 bushels were reported from New York. For the last few days the business being speculated as unreported previously. There were also reports that a like quantity had been bought by exporters at Buffalo. A Chicago handle sold 25,000 bushels to go to the seaboard.

Domestic demand was fairly good, with sales of 106,000 bushels. Sample values were unchanged to 4¢ higher, with receipts 28 cars. Futures were dull and held within a range of 4¢, closing with December at 71¢ and May at 74¢.

CASH RYE FIRMER.

Demand for cash rye was somewhat better and sales of No. 2 were on the basis of 1¢ under December at \$1.35¢ to 1.37¢. Futures were fairly active and closed 4¢ lower to 4¢ higher. New York closed 15¢ bushel for exports. Receipts 5 cars.

Seaboard exporters were after barley and bids were close to a working basis. Sample values were unchanged, with a slightly better demand. Spot sales were at \$1.28¢ to 1.3¢. Receipts 13 cars.

Timothy seed unchanged; March, \$1.27 bushel; country lots sold at \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Toledo unchanged; March, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Clover seed unchanged; country lots, \$30.00 per 47 per 100 lbs. Toledo 30¢ higher; March, \$23.75 per bushel of 60 lbs.

Most of Early Grain Lost.

Light offerings of product, with covering by shorts early, sent provision prices higher. Western packers also did some buying of lard presumably against cash sales. Shorts in October product covered, and pork jumped \$1.00, to \$4.00, with only a trade or two as eastern demand increased. The advance brought out more selling, but the market was still closing trades on lard and ribs were at good gains. Cash trade was moderate and hogs higher, with all sold at the last. Shipments of lard and meats exceeded last year's. Prices follow:

MEAT, LARD, ETC.

Oct. 28. 1919. 1918. 1917.
High. 42.00 42.00 42.00
Low. 34.55 34.30 34.10 40.00
Oct. 27. 26.95 26.95 27.10
Nov. 26.70 26.60 26.55 26.35
Dec. 24.70 24.60 24.50 24.40
Short Ribs. 18.00 19.00 19.00
Jan. 18.65 18.50 18.40 22.11

PRIMARY RECEIPTS

Primary receipts of grain yesterday, with the last three entries omitted, follow:

Wheat. Corn. Oats. Wheat. Corn. Oats.
Chicago. 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43
Milwaukee. 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38
Minneapolis. 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37
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St. Louis. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Toledo. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Milwaukee. 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34
Kansas City. 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34
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Milwaukee. 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34
Chicago. 1.34

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Boys-Office and Factory.

BOYS,

16 to start as office boy; good opportunities to work into positions; must be energetic, and ambitious; grammar school and prefer those parents; good birth certificate.

Tribune Business, Madison and Order Dept.

BOY-PART TIME WORK

for schoolboy, general office work; 2 hours daily during school days; half day Saturday.

Employment Dept.

LIQUID CARBONIC CO., 8100 S. Kedzie-av.

BOYS.

16 or 17, for office positions in various depts. of growing machinery business. Good future for ambitious boys.

GOODMAN MFG. CO., 4834 S. Halsted-st.

BOYS

for assembling work. No experience required.

Precision Metal Workers, 8100 Carroll-av.

BOY-14 TO 16 YEARS OLD

for office; good opportunity for advancement; bring references.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., 900 S. Wabash-av.

BOY-FOR ERRANDS AND

stock work in wholesale house; good chance for advancement; bring references.

CHAS. RUBENS & CO., 825 S. Franklin-st.

BOYS

OVER 16; TO LEARN ENRICHES-EXPERI- MENTAL OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE EIGHT

JOHN B. WIGGINS CO., 1104 S. Wabash-av. 5th floor.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 or over, to learn advertising business. Apply 5th floor.

Western Newspaper Union, 210 S. Desplaines-st.

BRIGHT BOYS

for office and mail rooms. Is to be learned for advancement. See MR. GOODMAN & COMPANY, 8100 S. Clark-av. Boys-GOOD PAY: NO SUNDAY

16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: ON

assembling work to a

firm where opportunity for advancement. Address H S 170.

BOYS.

Western Dept. of a company permanent opportunity for advancement. Address H S 170.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

to learn a good trade. & Sons Co., 731

16 YEARS OLD: ENTHUSIASTIC

boy should call Wm. Acham. Apply Boys-Office and Factory. All school; 8 hrs. each even each boy em-

JOY,

to run errands and do office work; good opportunity for advancement. Address H S 170.

BOYS,

good chance for ad-

vancement. See MR. GOODMAN & COMPANY, 8100 S. Clark-av.

OFFICE.

and ambitions. This is to learn and advance. Wm. Acham Co., Mich.

SOUTH SIDE FOR ME-

mber looking for a boy

John Lucas, 1302 W. Michigan.

WORKS.

ad Errands.

good opportunity for advancement. See MR. GOODMAN & COMPANY, 1725 S.

WORK.

YOUNG, OVER 16: NO EX-

PERIOD.

16 TO 18, IN OUR STOCK

OF THE FINEST TRADES.

OFFICE BOY.

Very good future for one

bright and ambitious, 16

years of age. 950 First Na-

tional Bank Bldg.

OFFICE BOY-EXPERIENCE

not necessary. Call 600 W.

Av. 5th floor.

CABINET MAKERS.

Permanent work. Good

rates. Come ready for work.

A. L. RANDALL CO.,

729 S. Wabash-av.

4-COLORED BOYS-4.

Professions and Trades.

A1 PRINTER

To be foreman of small printing shop. Good experience and wages expected. Address H S 170.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTS-

MAN-Experienced on fac-

tory building, plans and lay-

out. Address C X 21, Trib-

UNE JEWELRY HOUSE:

good place for good boy.

HANDS: MUST KNOW

S. ALBERT ROL-

WORK: MUST BE 14

and over. Good opportunities for advancement. See MR. GOODMAN & COMPANY, 1725 S.

WORK: BY LARGE MFG. CO. ON

LAPTOPHONE CO.

BY AMBITION: NEAT

our sales force. Our boys

pay over. Apply at once.

CABINET MAKERS.

Good work; good op-

portunities. References

EXCELLENT OPPOR-

TUNITY: MFG. T MOTOR CAR

Co.

and opportunity for ad-

vancement. Packing com-

pany.

10 UNDERSTANDS FIL-

10 years ago. Apply

H. S. K. 170.

BOYS: OVER 14 YRS.

Experienced. W. ELLIOTT

WELLS & CO.

CABINET MAKERS- WITH A

good experience. W. G. UFFENDAHL

CABINETS AND SEALERS - EXPER-

IENCED: GOOD BATTERY SUPPLY

COMPANY.

CABINET MAKERS- MALE FOR SUBURBAN

house experience with mea-

sures. Address C X 21, Trib-

UNE AUTOMATIC SCREW MA-

CHINE DEPT. FOREMAN

CABINETS-EXPERIENCED on fac-

tory building, plans and lay-

out. Address C X 21, Trib-

UNE CRAFTSMAN- WITH A

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COMPANY.

CABINET MAKERS- MALE FOR SUBURBAN

house experience with mea-

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Salesmen, collectors, etc.

SALESMEN-ATTENTION.

Real estate.

Salesmen.

Salesmen.

Our new subdivision combined with

COLONIAL GARDENS, will be a whirlwind

and part time to take care of real leads.

Start out, and you will be a success.

Quick promotion for good men.

We send

agents first time for advertising than management.

Agents will be considered.

WM. ZELOSKY CO., 3555 N. Western-av.

SALESMEN-WE WANT SEVERAL SALESMEN WITH A HIGH GRADE ACCES-

SIBLES TO CALL ON BUSINESSES.

This is a proposition that will show large remuner-

ation. We can offer you a large amount of busi-

ness, and you will be capable of earning more money.

We send

agents first time for advertising than management.

Agents will be considered.

BALWAT AND MILL SUPPLY CO.,

1409 W. Madison-av.

Phone Calumet 2230.

County representatives wanted.

SALESMAN-INTELLIGENT, WELL-

EDUCATED FOR RAIL LINE.

GOOD POSITION FOR SALESMAN.

EX-PROPER MAN, LARGE IMPORT

NOV. 10, 1913.

CHAS. W. DEARORN, 116 Nassau-av.

CITY, NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.

WANTED-A SALESMAN WHO CAN AP-

PROACH BUSINESS MEN AND GET RE-

SULTANT POSITION.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MORE THAN

\$1000 PER MONTH.

60 MEN SALE-

FOR MR. PICARD 600 OLD COLONY BLDG.

BUNN AND DEARORN 325-335

SALESMAN-A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR

A SALESMAN WHO CAN AP-

PROACH BUSINESS MEN AND GET RE-

SULTANT POSITION.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MORE THAN

\$1000 PER MONTH.

60 MEN SALE-

FOR MR. PICARD 600 OLD COLONY BLDG.

BUNN AND DEARORN 325-335

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AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MORE THAN

\$1000 PER MONTH.

60 MEN SALE-

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Girls—Office and Factory.

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Girls—Office and Factory.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Household and Domestic.

WOMEN—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
no laundry or Sunday work; hours 8 to 5.

WOMAN—WITNESS FOR GENERAL WORK.

WOMAN—COLORED BY DAY OR PART

day to cook Lincoln 4895 before noon;

2D MAID—1540 DEARBORN

pkwy. Superior 5825.

Professions and Trades.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS

We have a few openings for experienced girl operators of good work; an excellent opportunity for young girls. Address: APPLIANCE CO., 2680 W. Taylor.

TIPERS, EXPERIENCED.

Also girls 15 years and over to help good clean work; steady positions; good pay; close

Saturday at noon. Apply

619 S. La Salle-st. 4th floor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Waitresses.

All day and short hours.

Apply Manager, Restaurant,

7th Floor.

THE FAIR.

20 Colored Girls,

Exp. on power machines to sew on apparel; piece work; good pay. Westward-av.

Household and Domestic.

CHAMBERMAIDS.

White

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL

5200 Block, Sheridan. Apply Housekeeper.

CHAMBERMAIDS, BATHROOM

MAID, chamber maid, housekeeper.

Address: 6308 N. Michigan-av. PRIMACK

COMPETENT

CHAMBERMAIDS

EXPERIENCED, COL

COOKS—GOOD, PLAIN, & GENERAL HOUSE

WORK; no separate room with bath; good light; references required. 615 University

COOK—FOR 20 NUMBERS—\$65 PER MONTH

WITH MAINTENANCE; helper furnished; refer

to address: 2015 University

University Infirmary, Madison, Wis.

COMPETENT

COOKS—EXPERIENCED, ON SCANDINAVIAN

PREFERRED; references good. 615 University

COLLEGE, Madison, Ia. Ph. Hinckley 8-9400.

COOK—GOOD, ALSO TO ASSIST WITH

HOUSEWORK; small family; salary \$15. 5747 Sherman-av.

COOK—MIDDLE AGE WOMAN, IN COUNTRY HOME; modern conveniences; good position; references good. Address: B 204, Prairie

COOK—COMPETENT

COOKS—EXPERIENCED, ON SCANDINAVIAN

PREFERRED; references good. 615 University

COLLEGE, Madison, Ia. Ph. Hinckley 8-9400.

COOK—GOOD, ALSO TO ASSIST WITH

HOUSEWORK; small family; salary \$15. 5747 Sherman-av.

COOK—COMPETENT, WHITE; SMALL FAM

ILY; good wages to right person. 5747 Sherman-av.

COOK—1ST CLASS, WITH REFERENCES

4 IN. FAM. Call Superior 3-3877 before 11.

COOK—SCHOOL COOK—LITTLE CAFE

TER, C. A. 1000 Larabee-av.

COMPETENT

WHITE GIRL

FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. NO

WASHING. GOOD WAGES. SCANDINAVIAN

PREFERRED. Ph.

Mid. 5414.

COUPLER—COOK AND HOUSEMAN; RUF

PH. Phone Mrs. F. A. Preston, Highland

Park 418 and reverse charges.

COUPLER—COOK AND HOUSEMAN; RUF

PH. Phone Mrs. F. A. Preston, Highland

Park 418 and reverse charges.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK — NO COOKING

MAID—REF. REQU.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—NO COOKING

MAID—REF. REQU.

Break bread with Jewish war sufferers

We echo the non-sectarian appeal of the Jewish relief committee, whose organization, tho large, yet cannot call on everybody. Don't wait to be asked. Mail your subscription to Julius Rosenwald, 163 W. Washington st.



Winter hats—Parisian styles—exceptionally priced at \$12

The newest French vogue is accurately presented in models that will combine harmoniously with the latest styles in winter costumes—particularly with the type of furs now in favor. \$12. One style pictured.

Among the novelties are fur effects with panne velvet; gold and silver cloth hats, satin hats, metallic effects, and beaver cloth hats. Brocade, also, is prominent as a trimming for crowns, and for facings.

Misses' and children's beavers, 5.75—6.50—7.95

Tams, rolling brims, saucer shapes and mushroom effects—all youthfully becoming.

Children's party and dress hats, 3.95

—5—6.75—7.50. Dainty pokes, mushrooms and close-fitting hats, for which fur, ribbon and flowers make effective garnitures.

Fifth floor.

French corsages, boutonnieres, flower wreaths and sprays, 35c, 50c, and up to 1.95.

Perhaps because they are so scarce, 'ripple' slipover sweaters are 'vogue'—featuring an exceptionally attractive group



Only recently, thru advantageously conducted negotiations, were we able to secure an adequate supply, to sell at a popular price:

8.75

The piquant "youthful" style is sketched—observe the cuffs and flare bottom. The color range comprises peacock, turquoise, coral, buff and cherry; and there are some black sweaters in the offer.

Imported wool scarfs, featured at 4.50

Scarfs of soft wool, closely hand knitted and finished with fringe. Your choice of Copenhagen blue, coal brown and green. The style is illustrated.

Third floor.

Boys' and girls' Buster Brown shoes

are made over specially constructed lasts, with broad tread and round toe, so as to insure perfect comfort for every type of growing foot.

Buster Brown shoes for girls

Patent and gun-metal button shoes: 5 to 8, 4.50; 8½ to 11, 5.50; 11½ to 2, 6.60. Gun-metal lace shoes: 8½ to 11, 5.50; 11½ to 2, 6.60. Brown lace shoes: 8½ to 11, 5.50; 11½ to 2, 6.60. Gray top, patent and brown vamps: 8½ to 11, 6.50; 11½ to 2, 7.50. First floor.

Shoes for boys and youths

—button and lace models. Tan, 10 to 12, 5.50. 12½ to 2, 6.60. 2½ to 6, 6.60. Patent and black gun-metal, 10 to 12, 5.50. 12½ to 2, 6.60. Second floor.

French ivory toiletwares—seconds

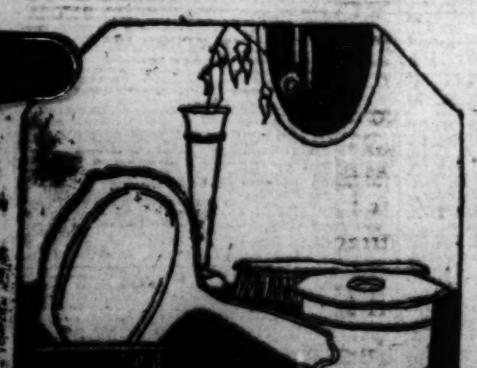
—values you seldom see, what with the difficulty in the way of securing deliveries—the lack of materials—the advance in price. The imperfections in these wares are extremely slight—nothing that will impair their desirability for your own use, or their acceptability as gifts.

65c—95c—1.95

—and other lots at 25c, 45c, 1.45, 2.45, 2.95, 3.45, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95 and 6.95. French ivory in preferred designs: Du Roy, Louis XVI, La Reine, Richelieu, La Victoire, Lady Jane, Knife Edge, and La Parisienne.

First floor, State street.

French ivory in plain patterns.



MANDEL BROTHERS

School coats for girls, 31.75



Only 75 in the group, specially purchased and priced; full lined, serviceable made coats for girls of 6 to 14 years.

Flappers' coats, fur collared, \$25

In navy, brown, green or burgundy, and full lined. 13 to 17 years. Fourth floor.

Silk pongee cosacques at 8.75



—charmingly hand embroidered with wool in contrasting shades, and finished with shoestring sash. The swagger style illustrated above. Blouse section, third floor.

White kid gloves, 1.85



—women's gloves of selected French kidskin, embroidered in self of contrasting tone. Glove shop, first floor.

Men's hats Mandel special at \$5



—notwithstanding the marked advance in hat prices. Superb quality—rich, silky, rough finish—in silk trimmed, satin lined hats at \$5.

Derbys at \$5

—light-weight, in black and brown. Also a comprehensive showing of rough-texture hats, in green, brown, olive, pearl and black, at \$5.

Hat shop, second floor.

Corsets for slender figures at 3.50

One model is in flowered coulil, with elastic band at top; free hips, low bust, and medium long skirt; lightly boned; sizes 21 to 26; 3.50.

Mandel special, \$5

—designed for slender and medium figures; with light boning, low bust and rubber insert; made of fresh satin.

A third—also a Mandel special—is made of figured, mercerized batiste, with lace trimming; low bust, long skirt, free hips, and well reinforced back; \$5.



Doing your Christmas shopping now

will secure you against disappointment later—for we scarcely can obtain merchandise enough to satisfy the anticipated demand. Choosing earlier, from ample stocks, with leisurely determination, you will reap a treble satisfaction.



Children's underwear sale

Misses' silk vests, 75c

A special purchase of cream white spun silk vests, in medium weight; 8 to 16 year sizes.

Cotton union suits

in ankle length, of very soft yarn and in heavy weight; priced according to size, 1.50, 1.75 and \$2.

Child's wool union suits

—two-in-one—waist and union suit; 6 to 14 years; 2.50.



Boys' or girls' part wool union suits; sizes 2 to 12 at \$2; sizes 14 to 16 at 2.25.

Third floor.

November silk specials—captivating weaves

in the tints, shades and hues promised a fall and winter vogue. The prices are notably moderate:

36-inch dress satins at 2.95

New, all-silk, with a swagger swish; two-tone glace effects, and autumn's preferred solid colors.

Novelty printed georgette, 2.45

Patterns and colorings that represent a high degree of novelty. Two tone and multi colored effects. 40-inch.

40-inch embroidered georgette at 7.50 and 10.50

New and unique; in many self tone and blended combinations, allover patterns and bordure effects. The ultra mode. Second floor.

Wool jersey kossacks, 18.75

Misses' and small women's blouses of all-wool jersey. Debonair models, hand-embroidered in wool yarn or silk thread—one pictured. 18.75.



Middy blouses, 2.50

—white, with sailor collar and lacing at front. Others with flannel collar, at 3.50. Third floor.

Corduroy robes, 5.95

—for misses and small women: coat style, with two pockets and sash; assorted shades.

Kiddies' smart coats at \$15

Fashioned of imported corduroy or mixtures, in semi-dress or tailored effect; one style pictured. Sizes for children of 2 to 6 years.

Children's hats, extra value, \$5

Velveteen, or imported corduroy, with hand stitched embroidery, fur pom or ribbon trim.

Knitted toques, 75c

—in green, rose, and blue, with draped sides and poms. Stylish and practical.



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The success of the "Right-Posture" idea

follows logically upon parents' recognition of the clean-cut merit in this innovation, lately introduced into clothing for fast-growing boys:

Right-Posture Boys' Clothes

Unlike many separate contrivances, the Right-Posture feature entails no discomfort. Built into the clothes themselves, it reminds the boy continually, effectively, yet gently, to "stand a little straighter"—for his own good and his parents' satisfaction.

Right-Posture clothes fit the boy's figure, and afford superior wear. Cost is small:

16.50 to \$35

—no more than other clothes that lack the distinctive Right-Posture excellencies. Tailoring and finish are all that could be desired—and there is double strength at points of wear. Sizes for boys of 7 to 17. Hundreds are buying Right-Posture clothes on our recommendation, and the maker's guarantee.



Boys' wool mackinaw coats in new, large plaids,

12.50

Showproof—almost wearproof; double breasted coats with large, roomy, patch or slash pockets; shawl or convertible collar; belt on back, or full belt. Ideal for outdoor sports, and school wear. 8 to 18 years.

Featuring boys' leather coats—reversible—serviceable

Tan leather on one side, and tan gabardine on the other; "dress-up" coats that are adaptable for any occasion. Double breasted, with convertible collar, and belt all around. 4 to 18 years.

Second floor.